Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. NUMBER 118.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, Charles Mecalister vs. William B. Herrick, the wife of the said William B. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick.—In Chancery. ... J. Herrick and Jacob Herrick, guardian ... Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County ... on the first Monday of January next ... the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

& Isham, Compl'ts Sol'r. no16-d4t-3w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Frederick ... use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbe. ... notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, in obedience to the mandate in a Special ... issued in the above entitled cause ... at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1860 ... the premises described as follows, to-wit: ... in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision ... north of Range fourteen (14), east of the third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, October 29th, 1860. oc31-d3t-3w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Reuben Cleveland and John K. Russell did on the ... day of February in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, execute and deliver to the undersigned, Samuel S. Hayes, a certain indenture of mortgage ... two certain promissory notes ... which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County ... default having been made in the payment of one of the said notes in the said mortgage mentioned and described ... I will, on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: numbered sixteen (16), in Block numbered four (4) ... Park addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging ... to the highest bidder for cash.

S. S. HAYES, Mortgagee.

Chicago, Nov. 3d, 1860.

... A. Bacon, Attorney. no5d30td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary ... et al. ... is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court ... at public auction to the highest bidder at the ... William S. Davis in the town of North ... on the 27th day of November ... o'clock in the forenoon, the following ... The south half of the east half ... quarter of the south-east quarter ... township forty-two (42) north ... of the third (3) principal meridian ... of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash ... in one year with six per cent interest ... will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.

Chicago, Nov. 2, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Plumbing.

C. SMITH & CO., Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Steam and Gass Fittings, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &C. ... will be sold at low prices for Cash. Also, particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 228 Washington Street, Chicago. no14-d3-1y

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 49 State Street - - - - - Up-Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, GAS FIXTURES. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all the LATE PATTERNS. ... 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound. se1-ab17-1y

D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting — AND — PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

STOVES!—STOVES!—Allen & Dalton, 71 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 71. Solicit an examination of the Patent Combination BRICK OVEN COOK STOVES. This is the only Brick Oven Stove in the World. THE BRICK OVEN Bakes uniform and steady heat, which is continued long after the fire is out. There is a marked peculiarity in the Bake of THE BRICK OVEN Possessed by no other Stove in the World. THE BRICK OVEN Will do the work the same as the old-fashioned Brick Oven, while it has the convenience of the modern Cook Stove. We also solicit an examination of the Improvement Cook Stove, With PATENT BOILING HEARTH, a first-class Air-Tight Cook Stove, which is giving the most complete satisfaction. THE RADIATOR HARD COAL STOVE, The most popular Coal Stove for Parlors, Halls, Offices, Stores, &c., &c. Keeps a fire the entire winter, and is the only Stove that sells every body. Parlor Self-Regulator Stoves, New Styles, and the most complete assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves for all uses. Stove Pipe, Zinc, Fire Boards, &c., &c. New and Large stock of House Furnishing Goods. Just received. Toilette Sets and Japanned Ware. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by ALLEN & DALTON, 71 Lake Street, Tremont Block. Stoves cleaned and set up on short notice. oc10-d221-3m

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS. SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my25

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, ... State street, between Monroe and Adams, with a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap20-d1y

Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK Transportation Line. A. WARREN & CO., General Freighters to the Mines, CHICAGO, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street. A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE —TO— Detroit, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, NIAGARA FALLS, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND AND ALL New York, New England and Canadian Towns. For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Freight Taken at Lowest Rates To and from the East. A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY, WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

COLONIZING VOTERS.

The Democracy relax their hold upon power in this State with a sorry grace. Having maintained a dominant position in the Legislature, for years past, by the most shameless importation and colonization of voters in the close districts, and having attempted the same thing this year upon an insufficient knowledge of the changes to Republicanism, and so fell short of the votes requisite to elect their men in a half dozen districts, they have suddenly discovered, as they assert, that they are victims to the most stupendous frauds! The *State Register*, whose editor was *not* elected to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, sups upon horrors of this kind every day. It has recently come into possession of a list of names, teams, &c., that was picked up in Fayette county, which it considers as furnishing strong presumptive proof of villainy somewhere. Perhaps it does, but we venture to assert that if the document had reference to importations at all, it was a Democratic itinerancy, the object of which was the colonization of men to vote for Prettyman, Saltonstall and Springer. That such colonizations were made by the Democracy in those legislative districts is susceptible of proof. The same is true of the Fulton and McDonough district; of Adams and Brown counties; of Sangamon and Morgan; of the South district of Cook county, and of various other counties. The only reason why they did not succeed by these means, in every instance, was because they underestimated the Republican strength. If they had not failed in that, the result would have been different. They counted better in 1858; and because they did, and procured the necessary voters from abroad, Mr. Douglas was returned to the U. S. Senate.

The *Register* asserts that the increased Republican vote in the close districts can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of colonization. That journal appears to be ignorant of the fact that the vote for Lincoln in this State is about 70,000 greater than that given for Fremont in 1856, and about 42,000 greater than the Republican vote in 1858. We commend it to a serious study of this fact. Meanwhile we assure it that facts are now being collected which will convict its own party of practicing largely the very thing which it charges upon its opponents. The Republicans, having a majority in the Legislature, will enact a registry law next winter that will put a check upon this Democratic practice.

NULLIFICATION IN 1832.

The South Carolina nullification excitement of Gen. Jackson's administration had its origin in the tariff amendments of 1828. Under the *ad valorem* system of 1824, it was contended by the manufacturing States that goods were invoiced in England far below their actual value, and that the tariff amounted to no tariff at all—that it was merely a temptation to false invoices and all manner of commercial knavery. Accordingly Congress adopted what was known as the "minimum" rate of duties: to-wit, enacting that all woolen goods not exceeding 40 cents in value must be deemed to have cost 40 cents per square yard. All goods over forty cents in value, and not exceeding $1.50 per yard must be deemed to have cost $1.50, etc. This measure created great excitement in South Carolina, and it was proposed to retaliate by State legislation against the products of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. No such measures were adopted, however, and it was not until Congress actually set to work *reducing* the tariff that rebellion took on a tangible form in the Palmetto State.

The colored person was, of course, at the bottom of the strife. It was an early grappling of the principles of free labor and slave labor. The North, abounding in unemployed artizans, sought to emulate the manufacturing prosperity of England. The South, or rather the cotton producing States, subsisting on the unskilled labor of negro slaves, wanted nothing to do with forges or looms, but desired to make the largest amount of money possible out of the products of the soil, without any drawbacks from the cost of manufactured articles. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee either favored the tariff or gave it a very feeble opposition. Mr. McLane of Delaware was a warm protectionist, as was also Mr. Clay of Kentucky. Mr. Randolph of Virginia was a bitter free-trader, and it was about this time that he vented his famous expression that he "would walk a mile to kick a sheep." But the core of the boil was in South Carolina—its edges spreading over and irritating Georgia and the plantations then stretching westward on the Gulf of Mexico. At the session of 1831–32 three bills were introduced in Congress for reducing and graduating duties on imports—one by Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina, proposing to establish a uniform duty of 12 1-2 per cent. *ad valorem*; one reported by Mr. McLane Secretary of the Treasury, proposing to establish the "minimum" system, except as to the cheaper qualities of woollens, and to establish the rate of 20 per cent. on woollen goods; and one by John Quincy Adams repealing the acts of 1828 and essentially reducing the duties on important articles of iron and wool. The bill which passed was essentially that recommended by Mr. McLane.

South Carolina was at once in a blaze. The Legislature passed an act for a Convention to be held on the 2d Monday of November, 1832, "to consider the character and extent of the usurpations of the general government." The Convention met and passed an ordinance declaring the tariff act of Congress null and void, making it unlawful for the authorities of either the general or State government to enforce the payment of duties within the State, taking away the right of appeal from the State Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring all public officers to take an oath to execute the ordinance and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and declaring that if any act were passed by Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the tariff bill, South Carolina would withdraw from the Union and organize a seperate government. On the 11th of December President Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation on the nullifying ordinance. An abler document is hardly to be found among American State papers. The substance of the argument is comprised in the following sentence:

"If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected anywhere; for all imposts must be equal."

The doctrine of the right of secession was pronounced by Gen. Jackson as only another form of the right of nullification, and as a thing not to be regarded when the authority of the United States was openly set at nought. Two measures were immediately set on foot in Congress—one, the "Force Bill," so-called, to authorize the President to employ the armed and naval force of the United States to collect the revenue in South Carolina, and the other a "compromise tariff bill," introduced by Mr. Clay to avoid the impending difficulty. Both bills passed. Meanwhile South Carolina had mobilized her militia and brandished all her old tory butcher knives. Simultaneously the Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions of mediation and sent a minister plenipotentiary to the court of Charleston, with a view to peaceful negotiation of the difficulties.

The nullifying ordinance of South Carolina never went into operation. Gov. Hayne suspended it to see what would be the fate of the "compromise tariff bill." When that was enacted the Convention was reassembled, and the ordinance repealed. Both parties claimed the victory, and claim it to this day. The "compromise tariff bill" extended the reduction of duties over a period of ten years, taking off a thin flake every other year; and South Carolina submitted to the enforcement of the revenue laws.

That was precisely the *denouement* of the affair. Of course no man in South Carolina believes he or his ancestors *yielded* a hair's breadth in the struggle. The following from one of the leading organs of nullification expresses very nearly the sentiment of the State on the subject:

"Never was there a prouder instance of the might of just principles, backed by a high courage. This little State, in the mere panoply of courage and high principles, has foiled the swaggering giant of the Union. 20,000 Carolinians have not only awed the wild West into respect—compelled Pennsylvania stolidity into something like sense—New York corruption into something like decency—Yankee rapacity in a sort of image of honesty; (but, alluding to the Union party,) all this has been loftily and steadily done in the face of 17,000—what shall we call them? What epithet is of a shame, wide, lasting and deep enough, for the betrayers of the liberties of their own country—the instigators of merciless slaughter—the contrivers of irretrievable servitude, against their own struggling State!"

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

[OFFICIAL RETURNS.]

We have received the official returns from the following counties in addition to those already published. The Convention returns embrace only 78 counties.

	Lincoln.	Doug's.	Bell.	Breck.	For.	Ag'st.
68 co's (off.)	154,862	140,629	3,848	2,089	145,117	116,028
Fulton	3,629	3,926	48	11	3,190	4,514
[illegible]	626	906	9	1	226	1,300
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	16	3,349	1,116
Ogle	3,184	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	434	5,188
Pike	2,553	3,016	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski	280	580	45	40	246	[illegible]
	165,174	150,342	4,029	2,144	152,562	129,286

COUNTIES REPORTED.

The following are the reported majorities for President in the nine remaining counties of the State:

Counties.	Linc'ln.	Doug.	Counties.	Linc'ln.	Doug.
Brown		4??	Jackson		1,000
Cass		220	Menard		65
Cumberland		280	Randolph		300
Ford	87		Wayne		1,000
Grundy	701				
				788	3,307

RECAPITULATION.

93 Co's (off.)	165,174	150,342	4,029	2,144	152,562	129,286
9 " (rep.)	788	3,307				
Total	165,962	153,649	4,029	2,144	152,562	129,286

Lincoln over Douglas, 12,313; ovr all, 6,140.

The returns on the Convention question are only from 78 counties, and show a majority of 23,276 for that measure.

The *Journal* says that our "table of election returns differs from those on file in the Secretary of States office, particularly in the vote on Convention." We have published full votes of each county as they have been sent to us, by the County Clerks, and, in this respect, the TRIBUNE is far ahead of all its contemporaries. No other paper has collected the votes cast for and against the Convention, and the full vote for all the Presidential candidates but ours; and whatever information the public have on the matter, they have derived from our columns.

We venture to affirm, that the returns in the possession of the Secretary, will be found to tally very closely with those that appear in the TRIBUNE—the vote for Convention included.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

How to Send Provisions—To whom Money may be Sent—Money now Wanted for the purchase of Grain Sacks.

Judge Arny returned yesterday from Indiana and Ohio where he has been to effect arrangements with railroads for transportation of articles for relief. A full and perfect arrangement will be made with all the railroads in the Western States in the course of next week, so that articles can be sent at reduced rates. In the meantime organizations have been effected so far that money can be forwarded from any part of the State of Ohio to R. M. Bishop, Esq., Mayor of Cincinnati.

An organization for the State of Indiana has also been effected, and all money and donations from that State should be sent to Calvin Fletcher, banker, Indianapolis, who was appointed Treasurer by the Indiana Committee.

The other Western States can forward money to Dr. John Evans, No. 55 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

All persons who can donate GRAIN SACKS, or material to manufacture sacks, are requested to forward the same to W. F. M. Arny, No. 204 Lake street, Chicago. Considerable quantities of grain are now subject to his order, and he has exhausted all the means in his possession to purchase sacks and pay freights.

Transhipment of freights being necessary at the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, everything must be sent forward in bags. The Committees and agents in the States who receive donations of grain, are requested, as far as posible to take up subscriptions in their town, to buy sacks to put it in. Those who have not means to furnish sacks are requested to inform Mr. Arny, at Chicago, and he will, as soon as possible, furnish them.

Those who desire to make donations of potatoes, are requested to sell them and invest the proceeds in corn or wheat, and make their donation in that shape. The cost of transporting potatoes is so much greater, in proportion to their nutritious quality, than grain, that this course is advised. Next spring potatoes for seed will be indispensible to the people of Kansas; but now it is a question of food—of living or of starving—and whatever is given should be converted into those articles that will go the furthest in sustaining life.

The Eliza Grayson Case.

Messrs. Editors:—The recent attempt to capture the alleged fugitive Eliza Grayson by one Jake Newsome, a pretended Deputy U. S. Marshal, has opened up a number of new features in the Fugitive Slave Law.

The warrant, it is said, was sworn out at Springfield in this State. The Commissioner there directs that the fugitive shall be brought before him. Said fugitive is to be taken by force away from all possible chance for defence—away from every person who could possibly render her friendship or assistance,—and this is to be done, not by any Marshal of United States officer, but by the notorious Jake Newsome, who pretends to act under authority from Nuckolls the claimant. Of course he claims to have legal papers from officers in Chicago, but these officers deny any responsibility in the matter, and it is finally ascertained that said Newsome was not sworn into office. And to make the case still more clear, it is conceded on all hands that said fugitive ran away from the free Territory of Nebraska where it is not pretended there was any law for slavery.

Now would it not be well to know for once what can be done under that Law. If free persons of color in this city are liable at any moment to be secretly torn away from their homes, and carried hundreds of miles away from all witnesses who can prove their freedom, by any irresponsible, unsworn vagabond that may be found, how can it be expected that our colored population will remain quiet and unconcerned? Can it be expected that they will not arm themselves, and some slave catcher or hunter should lose his life, who would be to blame? Now I am one who has believed in obeying the Fugitive Slave Law, but if that law is really capable of such infinite expansion as this case indicates, then I must be allowed to question its justice as well as its humanity. J. L. B.

THE LA CROSSE FIRE.—We learn that Mr. Sylvester Marsh of this city lost $2,000 worth of flour and grain by the burning of Butrick's mill at La Crosse on Sunday.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

From Last Night's Mails.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

The President does not propose issuing any proclamation concerning secession, as reported, because Congress will assemble before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, when his opinions will be communicated in the Message. He avows himself, however, strongly against the whole scheme, and will enlarge considerably upon the Union, the integrity of which he declares it his intention to maintain by every Constitutional means, and with a full conviction that he will be denounced by his present friends in the South.

THE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There is no doubt that the movement in South Carolina has assumed unusual proportions, and includes many who have hitherto counseled against precipitate action. Letters were received to-day from some of the best and calmest men in the State, not identified with politics, who say the sentiment has penetrated all classes, and cannot be resisted with effect by those who deplore it, and foresee the calamities which must follow, no matter how the controversy may terminate *now*. The most potent element of safety in this excitement is to leave the issue to the Southern States which are opposed to secession, as at least twelve out of the fifteen are. There is already a strong disposition among them to insist on being represented and heard in any Convention professedly projected for the benefit of the South, especially as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri have to bear the brunt of the contest, and suffer more in a day from the Underground Railroad than South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida have done in ten years.

MR. BUCHANAN'S TREATMENT.

Mr. Buchanan complains bitterly of the treatment he is now receiving from the South, for which he has sacrificed himself and his Administration. And his Cabinet, including Messrs. Cobb and Thompson, both of whom are much subdued in temper, concur in this sentiment. In fact, the revolution has got beyond the control of the managers, who started it for political effect.

No declaration from Mr. Lincoln would produce any effect, while it would be misconstrued into a craven concession that would demoralize his influence as President hereafter. Prominent Southern men, now here, gratuitously scout this suggestion, which never emanated from Mr. Lincoln or his friends, but originated in their own Northern organs, who slandered and belied him through the canvass, and provoked this excitement by their atrocious calumnies.

The *Herald*, *Express*, *Journal of Commerce*, and the like, are more responsible for the present state of things, by their deliberate misrepresentations of Mr. Lincoln, than all the Southern papers. They raised the cry.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

The prospect of business for the approaching session is discouraging. Legislation will be comparatively suspended, except for the ordinary appropriations, and much excitement may be anticipated. All the forbearance which Republicans exhibited during the Speakership contest will be necessary to bear victory becomingly, in allowing the vanquished to ventilate their defeat passionately.

POST REVENUES.

The revenues of the Post Office Department have increased about half a million dollars during the past year. Expenses might have been diminished if Congress had exhibited the proper disposition.

[Special Dispatches to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

... is in favor of Virginia as a ... and the ... Hon. Mr. ... mediator between the Government and the seceding States, should they secede. Perhaps her position entitles her to that honor.

The city is quiet to-day, as there have been no dispatches of a startling nature from the South. It is now the general opinion that there will be no actual secession, even though great trouble may continue. The subject of secession was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but nothing of importance transpired, so far as learned.

GOV. CORWIN ON SENSATION DISPATCHES.

Gov. Corwin authorises a denial of the sensation dispatches representing that he is Lincoln's spokesman, or that he has in any way given publicity to Mr. Lincoln's views. He states that he is not responsible for Mr. Lincoln's sentiments, and thinks, in common with others, that it would be highly impolitic for Mr. Lincoln to make any public avowal of his policy before the vote of the electoral college is cast. Until that vote shall be cast, he is not the President elect.

Mr. Corwin does not doubt but that Mr. Lincoln will fulfil his oath to support the Constitution to the letter, and that therefore there is no necessity for this useless speculation respecting his policy. The fact is, Mr. Lincoln has not indicated his views of the crisis to any one.

Governor Corwin to-day declined the compliment of a serenade.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1860.

Many letters are received here, from leading politicians of all parties in the border slaveholding States, expressing decisive opinions against the legality of secession under the Constitution, and also its expediency. The manifestations of sentiment from families there, and from men who usually take little interest in party contests, are still stronger against the disunion movements.

The mercantile and moneyed interests are also making their voices heard by the Administration, and almost with unanimity they are for standing by the Union. Some letters clearly state that the ultra Secessionists feared the banding together against them of the conservative Union politicians, the no party men and the commercial and financial classes, and therefore hurried up their work.

The large property holders are evidently alarmed at the significant declarations in the Legislature of South Carolina, that the taxes for raising ways and means should be levied on the property that is menaced with destruction. No doubt is entertained that the vote on ordering the Convention to be called was hastened lest it might seem that South Carolina was not ready to meet the issue, and that the earlier day was insisted on in order to throw the secession question into Congress, and compel the Southern delegations to take their stand.

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Most of the Breckinridge papers continue to fulminate for disunion, while the Douglas, Bell and neutral ones advocate union till our rights are invaded. The Richmond *Whig* to-day, under the caption, "Suggestion to the people of Virginia," thinks the people of Virginia ought to preserve a "masterly inactivity" for the present, and throws out the suggestion not as a partisan, but as a Virginian, devoted to the rights and honor of the Commonwealth, looking with an eye single to the maintenance of her rights and honor at any cost. It advises them not to indulge in hasty committals, adopting any rash, ill-advised policy, but to patiently, dignifiedly await the development of events. Let there be no passion, excitement or wildness on the part of any of us, either in view of what has already passed, or the probabilities of the future. In short, let the people of Virginia be quite calm for the time to come.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.

The banks have not yet suspended, but the opinion very generally prevails that from the force of circumstances they will all be compelled to suspend within a week, perhaps at an earlier day. Whether this will apply to the Bank of Charleston, time must determine. North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are not relied upon to join the secession movement. The speakers last night fondly patted the Germans and Irish upon the head, and urged upon them to stand by the State of their adoption.

A company of German riflemen, one hundred strong, bearing a Palmetto flag, paraded last evening. They stopped in front of the *Mercury* office and gave three rousing cheers for their adopted State. The Moultrie Guards have resolved to adopt gray jackets, black trowsers, blue cap, and an appropriate uniform for active service, to be made out of North Carolina goods.

Gentlemen from the interior of the State say that but one sentiment prevails there, and that is for secession. There has been a torchlight procession in Aiken, in which two negroes carried an effigy of Abraham Lincoln on a rail, with the following inscription on his right hand: "Abe Lincoln, First President of the Northern Confederacy." The effigy was taken to a scaffold, hung by negroes, and then burned amid the cheers of a large assemblage.

The report that a declaration of independence by South Carolina was yesterday laid before the President and Cabinet, is entirely false.

The stringency in the money market is greater than ever to-day. The banks refuse to discount. The following communication appeared in the *Mercury* this morning:

"We are surprised that our banks do not take some action to meet the present crisis. Our mercantile community are suffering from stringency, which it is believed would be relieved by a short suspension. If our banks do not intend to discount for their customers, to enable them to meet their liabilities, we see no alternative but for our merchants to hold a meeting at once, and devise such measures as are best suited to the present emergency."

There are twenty thousand stands of arms, with plenty of ammunition, in the arsenal, which is now in the possession of the Washington Light Infantry. Nobody appears to know why this company has been placed in charge of the arsenal.

There appears to be no disposition, no matter what course events may take, to nullify any of the acts of federal government.

PERSONAL.—The New York *Tribune* says "the family of his Excellency Gov. Banks will leave Waltham for their future home at the West the latter part of the present week. On Saturday evening last the people of Waltham, without distinction of party, were to assemble at Rumford Hall to make suitable arrangements for a parting testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. Banks."

The Burch Divorce Case.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

DuPage County Circuit Court—Hon. Jesse O. Norton presiding.

[From our own Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Thursday P. M.

At the opening of the Court this morning the counsel for the respective parties in the case of *Burch vs. Burch* appeared for the argument of a motion made by the defendant to suppress a deposition taken on behalf of the complainant. The motion was based upon the ground that the notice to take the deposition contained the name of Margaret *O'Harrow*, as the name of the witness, while the name signed by the witness to her deposition was that of Margaret *O'Hara*.

MILLER.—It would seem that in the ordinary manner of pronunciation, the one name could not be distinguished from the other; being but two different methods of spelling the same sound. When the sound so approach each other as not to be readily distinguishable upon the hearing, the case comes within the rule of *idem sonans*, and the only light to be derived from the authorities consists in the examples they furnish of the application of the rule. The names Hudson and Hutson (7 Mis., 142); Usrey and Usury (3 Kelly, 256); Stevens Stebbins and Stevens Stebbing (3 Scam., 35); Beckwith and Beckworth (4 Blakf., 171); Adamson and Adamson (3 Blackf., 325); Benedetto and Benedetto (3 Taunt., 401); McInnis and McGinnis (18 Ill., 59) are among the examples furnished by the authorities as coming within the rule.

Names seem to be used and spelled according to their sound, and though perhaps not a single letter might enter into the one that might appear in the other; yet if the sounds are preserved, the rule of *idem sonans* applies. In many of the examples cited, the sounds are much more readily distinguishable than in the names in the case at bar.

There is no pretence that the defendant has been taken by surprise, or misled as to the person.

MR. BROWNING—We submit the question to the Court, without discussion.

BY THE COURT—This is a question of sound rather than of law. Under the relaxed rule adopted in the later decisions, each case must be determined upon the manner in which the words strike the ear. It seems to me that in the ordinary pronunciation of words like these, the sounds given to the last syllable are not readily distinguishable. Sorrow, harrow, burrow, are as often sounded sorra, harra, burra. There might be the distinction suggested that while such words in their common use are often so confounded, the contrary mode of pronunciation is not adopted, villa never being called villow, O'Hara never being called O'Harrow. The distinction however seems too slight to have weight. In ordinary pronunciation it seems to me that no appreciable distinction would be perceived in the pronunciation of the words used here. I think the exception not well taken. Let the motion be overruled. Exception was taken by defence.

Good Advice to Presidential Electors.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We would urge upon every Presidential Elector the duty of reaching the capital of his State at least one day prior to that whereon the vote for President and Vice President is to be cast—which we believe is the first Wednesday in December. Delays are dangerous—in this case, peculiarly so. In Wisconsin, four years ago, a fierce snow storm overspread the State the day before that prescribed for the meeting of the ... Colleges, so that the Electors did ... ballot till the day after that ... State for Fremont and Dayton was consequently ... to in Congress on the day fixed by law for opening the returns and proclaiming officially the result; and it evidently would not have been received and counted without a struggle had anything depended upon it. Let there be no mistake and no chance for cavils *this* time.

THE CITY.

THE HAYMAKERS.—Let everybody remember the Haymakers at Metropolitan Hall this evening.

DON PASQUALE.—The Theatre was well filled last evening, the occasion of the opera of Don Pasquale, given by Madame Colson's opera troupe.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—In our advertising columns yesterday, an error of the types made "Wanted a *porter*" to read "Wanted a *partner*." This latter is a want the advertiser is ready to turn over to some disconsolate old bachelor, now that cold weather is coming on. For himself, an attention to his advertisement elsewhere, is all that W. H. Hoyt asks.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE LAST NIGHT.—It had quite the appearance of old times to see Metropolitan Hall well filled last evening, the occasion of the opening lecture of the Young Men's Association course, delivered by Bayard Taylor. It was a noble audience in class and numbers, and well entertained, the lecture being a sketchy and excellent melange of notes of travel.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I have this day received the following donations for the Kansas Aid movement:

1. Thirty-four dollars from fourteen persons in Niles, Michigan, through B. F. Fish, Esq.
2. Five dollars from L. D. Wilson.
3. One dollar and a half from M. E. Parrish.
4. Twenty bushels of potatoes from Rufus Kane.

I have three stout boys who want places.

ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large, 169 Randolph-st. Office hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

HIRAM MARKS, HIS BENEFIT—At Mabie's Menagerie, on Saturday evening, Marks has a benefit. This collection of animiles, like our first society, is small but very select, none of your common monkeys and lions, but the genuine full blown article. One thing should be stated, that that noble pair of lions—the finest we ever saw—are no foreign product, but the genuine home article—native, not desert born, "brung up in a menagerie," as one of the keepers feelingly observed, as he punched up Leo with a sharp stick. See the menagerie by all means. It is visited each afternoon and evening by goodly crowds of little folks and their seniors.

CATHOLIC ITEMS.—The Chicago Catholic Temperance Society have forwarded to Milwaukee the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be distributed among the sufferers by the late Lady Elgin disaster.

The Holy Name Conference of the St. Vincent du Paul Society, on Sunday evening last, in their Hall, presented the Very Reverend and Vicar-General Dunne, with a magnificent horse, valued at two hundred dollars.

Bishop Duggan will bless the bell which the Rev. Father Damon has procured for the church of the Holy Family, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. This bell weighs two and a half tons, was cast in St. Louis, and is the largest and most sonorous in the city, and will be rung morning, noon and night.

SUPERIOR COURT.—A grand jury for this court has commenced its sitting. There are two murder cases to come before it, the accused being in one case a man named Kehoe, of Blue Island, and in the other a woman named Dubois, of this city. The former is charged with the murder of his wife, and the latter with the murder of her infant child. The Grand Jury is composed as follows:

Isaac Speer, foreman; George H. Cole, R. J. Moore, Calvin Hill, T. Hubbard, W. L. Felton, John Ryan, Wm. James, Jr., George H. Eveleth, John Nelson, Harry Deal, Chas. Douglas, James Campbell, C. B. Smith, W. A. Furber, C. P. Field, L. Chatterton, W. R. Hemenway, George E. Congdon, E. J. Higgins, Chas. Barker, Harry Warner.

THE STATE STREET CROSSING.—The reference to the accident at the State street crossing in our last issue gives a false impression that the track there belongs to the Michigan Central Railroad, whereas it is rare that any of their engines or cars pass over. Their engineer, in this accident, has shared the fate of the City Railway Company's driver, in being discharged, as there was carelessness on both sides. It is a point where all should exercise the extremest caution. The flagman at that point is said to be a careful and vigilant man, but on this occasion was a few minutes absent.

THE FISHER-STONE MEDICO-SLANDER CASE.—In this case, which has now been on trial for over three weeks in the Circuit Court, the argument is now progressing. Mr. Roberts, for the plaintiff occupied Wednesday, and Messrs. Spencer and Van Armen, both for the defendant, spoke yesterday. Mr. Monroe, for the defendant, will enter upon his argument this morning. Both in the general conduct of the trial, and in the arguments which have been delivered, thorough preparation and very considerable ability have been displayed on both sides. The case will probably be given to the jury on Saturday.

THE UNION CLEAN GONE,

More of the Eliza Grayson Case.

SAMBO THE MODERN MARTIUS CURTIUS.

Jake Newsome and other Union Savers.

A very remarkable incident, which must have created considerable sensation in the newspapers of that day, perhaps filling several columns of their space in a most sensation manner, was an occurrence which took place in ancient Rome some years ago. It was nothing less than a gap which opened a crack of the chasm order, straight across the forum. Probably an omnibus or two drove into it before the city corporation knew it was there, but finally, when perhaps the son of one of the Common Council men, fell into it, the sire proved himself straightway an uncommon Council man by sticking up a placard of "Dangerous," which official regard for the public safety is to be attributed less to his being a City Father than the father of a small boy lost down that gap.

But the chasm grew, and threatened a virtual dissolution of the union which Rome had long preserved. It became inconvenient; horse cars could not be run, nor debts paid due in each part of the city from residents over the gap. Thus came repudiation. It was a terrible time, and is so recorded. It was finally discovered that nothing but the sacrifice of somebody could shut up that gap. Some patriot must be immediately got into it.

Whereupon as we read it, one Martius Curtius, understood to have been a son of one of the first families, and captain of a crack military company, just in the nick of time decided to jump into that chasm. There is pure malice in the slant of an obscure journal of that period, that in returning from a military symposium, he tipsily fell down the hole. This tale finds no favor, nor indeed mention with contemporary historians. However it may be, the chasm closed over Captain Curtius, with whom was, likely enough, missing the roll book of the company, and its ready cash. The gap shut up, and all Rome made a liberal subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Curtius, let us hope.

It seems to us as we ponder these records that we have a country which has its fits of gaping in just this way. Though no chicken, it is a sad sufferer from the gapes. Everything seems going on well. The Eagle is apparently salubrious, feathers bright, bill clean, eyes lively, and altogether the fowl is one that claims the envy of the civilized world. Look at our navy, great country, hurrah for the stars and stripes,

"The flag of our Union forever."

Suddenly the bird hops from the perch, rolls on its back, closes its eyes, feebly wriggles its legs, and opens its mouth very wide, (we would write *bill*, but somebody would suspect a wretched pun on Bill of 1850, and this figure seems to be mixed enough already.) Directly there is a terrible time. It is different from what it was in Rome, for we never heard of but one attack of the gapes in that section. Here, however, the attacks are frequent, the political tinkers keep ready, and on every such occasion, every pure patriot, recalling the incident of ... Martius Curtius, yet duly mingling ... for country, roars a regard for self with ... out—"*Chuck in a nigger!*"

And this has been the remedy so long, that the rush for unhappy Sambo, when the gap takes place, has come to be as much a matter of course, as the scramble for hartshorn when a respectable old lady falls in a swoon on the pave. The union it must be preserved, the gap it must be closed; here, help, murder, everybody "will somebody pass along a nigger."

Just such a crisis is now upon us and in our own city there is diligent search for the identical African. The girl Eliza Grayson was intended to "fill a vacancy" in precisely this style. There are some points about this case that are highly interesting.

At present it looks some as if these pip-doctors were themselves in a scrape. What if Jake Newsome the man of muscle and courage is to be proceeded against for kidnapping, for attempting to seize and carry away this negro woman without being duly qualified for that service, one eminently well calculated for men of his stamp. It would be strange too if he was sent out unqualified, a buncombe and bogus Deputy, purposely, to shield his superiors from any consequences or odium arising from carrying away into servitude from a free state, a woman voluntarily taken by her master into the Free Territory of Nebraska, soil made doubly free if Squatter Sovereignty is worth anything, by a vote of her Territorial Legislature. It was a doubt the United States Marshals preferred to dodge.

It was hoped that Jake Newsome and his bogus deputization would answer. If it did the end was gained. It would be putting the desired nigger in the gap. If it failed, why Jake might perhaps, as he may yet, take his turn before Recorder Wilson as a kidnapper, and then it would be Jake in the gap, not to save the country, but the United States Marshals' here, and at Springfield.

The girl Eliza Grayson was betrayed in a manner that tells that pure patriotism has come to keep very low company. She was a stout and sharp girl, and her services as a domestic much prized. A handsome compliment to these traits is to be construed from the affectionate zeal with which her master Nuckolls sought her return. Eliza took service at housework in an infamous establishment on South Clark street. There she told her story of escape and former condition, to one of the unfortunate white females of the house, and by the latter it was committed to the confidence of an enthusiastic Democrat and lover of the Union. There, in a brothel was hatched this pure desire to save the Union.

The confederates wrote to Nuckolls, using the address given by the unsuspecting Eliza, and their price to him for the "remedy for secession," as the colored population in certain conditions have come to be considered, was $200, to which he agreed. The writ was procured at Springfield, given here to Jake Newsome, who, without being sworn, went on his Union-saving mission, in the manner narrated. We trust the matter will be thoroughly ferreted out. Kidnapping is unlawful, and kidnappers must be taught a wholesome lesson in our courts.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court are in session, and investigating the alleged rescue case. They are citizens safe to be trusted with the same. The intention of the master, Nuckolls, to seek civil damages from Deputy Sheriff Anderson, has been already referred to by us. It was the intention of these and other parties to lodge the woman in jail, whence she could be taken before one of our courts on a habeas corpus. This plan the mistaken zeal and haste of the excited colored men defeated.

It is melancholy to notice that this plan of Union-saving, concocted in a Clark-street bagnio, has failed; but Jake Newsome and other special deputies has been as busy as if getting up a census of colored citizens, for two or three nights past, attempting to find the colored persons "to match" certain writs in their hands. Such a scattering, and such clearances by U. G. R. R. have never before been witnessed.

In the meantime the Banshee screams unappeased at the *Times and Herald* office, and the daily moanings of that sheet over the fearful gap and the selfish Sambo who resists being put into it, are something seriously painful—such as might almost move Eliza Grayson herself, by her return, to stanch this grief, could the girl read in words of more than four syllables, a minimum the Governor never sinks to.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The book for subscription to this Society may be found at the banking office of E. I. Tinkham & Co., during this week. All those who wish to join the Society are requested to sign the book at once, that tickets may be sent them for the first concert, which will be given in Bryan Hall on Monday evening next. The orchestra and chorus for the ... concert number fully one hundred performers.

LOST OVERBOARD.—We learn that Angus Shaw, acting mate of the schooner *W. G. Grant*, was lost overboard from that vessel on her trip from this city to Buffalo, near Point Aux Barques, on Sunday morning last. Every exertion was made to reach him. He leaves a wife in Cleveland.

MISS INCE'S BENEFIT.—Let it be remembered that this popular actress gave up her benefit last night to the opera. Let her have a full house to-night.

MAGAZINES AT CLUB RATES.—Our readers and all others will remember that McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, are now prepared to receive subscriptions to Harper, Godey, Atlantic and Knickerbocker Magazines at two dollars and twenty-five cents each per annum. After adding postage, this is lower than publishers' club rates. Don't forget the number, 81 Dearborn street.

THE TENTH WARD TEMPERANCE LEGION.—This flourishing organization will hold its usual fortnightly meeting on Monday evening next, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Edwards' Chapel, corner of South Halstead and Harrison streets. A temperance lecture will be delivered by L. D. Wilkinson, Esq., of our city, an able lawyer and a talented speaker, and who has recently connected himself with the Garden City division of the Sons of Temperance—an order doing much good in our midst. The "Legion" is a public organization, its doors are thrown open to every one, free of charge, and we cordially invite all to attend the meetings. Thou poor, wretched, miserable, wandering, coatless, friendless, inebriate, come with us and we will do thee good. Come! Sign the pledge and be a man.

ROBERT BARRY, Pres't.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

Those who do not call at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, up stairs, and leave orders for that rubber moulding will be obliged to do without it, as Bradstreet will leave next week.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The first lecture on Chemistry will be given in the college room of the medical department, of Lind University, on Friday evening, at 8½ o'clock.

F. MAHLA, Ph. Dr.

Our patrons will bear in mind that Cook & McLain are still in the city and cleaning old clothes at their usual low prices. If you have anything to be dyed, scoured, or repaired, you cannot patronize a better establishment than the one at 98 Dearborn street, next to Post Office.

Some fine Photographs can be had of the exploded steamer Globe, at 75 cents each, taken the same morning, at 142 Lake street.

C. W. FLORENCE.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—Mrs. Cary will open her Winter styles of Millinery on Friday, November 16th, at her Rooms 64 Lake, corner State street, up stairs, over shoe store. no15.2t

MILLINERY GOODS AND CLOAKS.—S. J. Hueston & Shaw, (successors to Walmsley & Hueston,) 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, are now offering the above line of goods, embracing Ribbons, Silks, Head Dresses, Velvets, Feathers, French Flowers, Straw Goods, etc., together with Cloaks of the latest designs, at prices which cannot fail to please. Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing. no12-3tew-1m-tu-thasa

Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder is the best and cheapest Dentifrice in use. Try it, without expense, by calling on E. H. Sargent, apothecary, Randolph and State street.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—Dr. Marsh, from the Surgical Institute of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, (Astor House), New York, who has devoted many years to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, desires to inform those interested of Chicago that he has taken rooms at the Tremont House in this city, where he may be consulted for a few days in reference to a permanent cure. None but those who have suffered the miseries of Rupture can appreciate the nature and excellence of Dr. Marsh's radical cure Truss. It is absolutely infallible in all cases of Rupture, and those laboring under this affection, who have failed to obtain relief elsewhere, may rest assured that by applying to Dr. Marsh at the Tremont House, they will find an effectual and final remedy. nov 14-6t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock, ... and good will of one of the best located Markets in the South Division. A good Stand for Meats, Vegetables, Game, Poultry, &c. Address Market, Box 2849, P. O. nov 14-3t

T. C. SMITH & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 228 Washington street. nov 10-12t

ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTOR FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.—This is the most perfect apparatus for detecting low water in boilers, that has yet been invented, being simple in construction, efficient in operation, and can readily be attached to any boiler. A great number of them are now in use in this city, and no boiler should be without one. For sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & Co. nov 10-6t.

GAS FIXTURES.—$15,000 worth of new styles just received at 75 Clark street. H. M. WILMARTH. no6-12t

COAL OIL LAMPS.—The largest stock west of New York at 75 Clark street. Kerosene Oil, 100 gallons. H. M. WILMARTH. no6-12t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly.

MARRIED.

At Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 14th, by the Rev. L. Taylor, Mr. W. A. LEWIS and Miss NELLIE L. FOOTE, all of the above place.

In this city, Nov. 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Mr. S. R. FRAZIER, of Marshall County, Ill., and Miss SARAH W. STOOTHOFF, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Nov. 15th, of Diptheria, LIZZIE WHISTON, eldest daughter of A. B. and Catharine E. Smith.

The funeral will take place this morning (Friday) at 10 o'clock, from 238 State street.

TO GROCERS. NEW HAMS. We have on hand, just out of smoke, a splendid lot of New Sugar Cured Hams, Which we offer to the trade at lowest CASH prices. TOBEY & BOOTH, Packing House, Old St. Bridge, South Branch. no16-d432-1w

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER, Patented Sept. 25th, 1860. Capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 Bush. per day. Shells clean to any kind of Corn and cuts no grain. Cleaner unequalled. Manufactured by HUBLER, McGRATH & RICHARDS, Lafayette, Indiana. Refer to Sturges, Buckingham & Co. no12-d437-1m

SOAPS! SOAPS!! SOAPS!!!—TOILET SOAP DEPOT. Soaps in Great Variety. RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE SOAP, Excellent for chapped flesh. LOW & SON'S HONEY SOAPS, LOW & SON'S GLYCERINE SOAPS, LOW & SON'S B. WINDSOR SOAPS. Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Lubin's, Bagley's, Maugenet & Coudray's, Piver's, Prevost's and Guerlain's manufacture. Very Old Castile Soap. A fine assortment of the very best Toilet Soaps. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A thorough business man, who is a practical book-keeper and capable of taking charge of any business, whether as business man or book-keeper, would like to make an engagement with some house in this city. From a five years' acquaintance with him, the publishers of this paper are able to testify to his ability, and will recommend him as above. Inquire at this office. no14x1w

TO PHYSICIANS.—We have for sale a small Drug Store, and good will of a physician in good practice in this city. The prescription business alone is from five to ten dollars per day. A good chance, as the owner is obliged to go East. Also Five Lots in the city of La Crosse, Wis., well situated. Will be sold very low. A good horse and buggy taken in payment. Also—10 Acres adjoining the city limits, south, for sale at a great bargain. Also—4,000 Acres of Land in Crawford Co., Iowa, for cash, very low. TOMPKINS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. oc25-d129-1m

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock and good will of a FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS, LOCATED IN CHICAGO, Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms. For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, at Cincinnati. JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no10-d438-1m

COMO MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. In consequence of the decease of one of the owners of the above property, the whole of it is now offered for sale. During the past summer the mill has been completely repaired and fixed up in the very best manner, with all the latest Improvements, and is now in order to manufacture Flour of a quality second to none in the market. The Custom Apparatus is also arranged in the best manner. There are SIX PAIRS OF BURRS, Smut Mills, Seperators, Bran Dusters, &c., &c., &c. The power is derived from the Elk Horn Creek, a very steady stream—fall 10 feet. The mill is in the village of Como, Whiteside County, Ill. on the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley. There is also connected with this property a large Warehouse, Cooper shop, Store, Dwelling House and Stable. Railroad communication by the Fulton Branch of the Galena and Chicago Railroad. For further particulars address D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or ... on the premises. Como, Oct. 27th, 1860.

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—$20,000 Worth of Liquors, To exchange for land in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota or Missouri. Would not object to good real estate in Chicago. TOMPKINS & CO., No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest

TO RENT.—Furnished House to Rent on West Monroe street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. For particulars address P. O. Box 3399. no16x1t

WANTED—A few more Agents wanted to supply the South and West with GURDON'S NEEDLE THREADERS. Every lady needs one. Any good salesman can clear $10 per day. Many are clearing twice that. Apply to or address (with stamp) H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no16x3t

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale (to arrive immediately) a cargo of superior Canada Gang Sawed Lumber, from Perry's Sound, of about 200 M. composed of Strips, Stock and Common Boards—mill run. Offers are requested before arrival of cargo. This is the best cargo of Lumber of this manufacture sent here this season. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. no16x2t

WANTED.—A small Furnished House, on the line of the City Railways, either on the South or West Sides, within two miles of the Court House, a neat furnished cottage, for which a good, careful tenant may be secured by addressing Drawer 4440, Post Office. no16x1t

$1,500 CAN BE MADE IN four months with a capital of $200. The advertiser, wishing to extend his business, will start for the South and East, and will give up the entire sale of the Northwest in the Rubber Moulding and Weather Strip Business. Apply to-day at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, (up stairs). no16x2t

WANTED—Board in a private family, or where there is but few boarders—by a gentleman, wife and baby and nurse, who will furnish their own rooms if required. Location must be east of State and north of Jackson streets. Address P. O. Box 1486. no16x1w

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Furnished room and board wanted in a Strictly Private Family by a gentleman engaged in business. None but those of the first respectability need apply. Address "G. B.," P. O. Box 4104. no16x2t

TO RENT—A fine Law Office, well furnished, about midway between the Court House and the new Post Office, on South Clark street. Apply to No. 8 Larmon's Block. no16-d475-1w

WANTED—A good second-hand box-shape Top Buggy, for which the cash will be paid. Apply to P. O. Box 1526. no16-d471-3t

WANTED—A Second-Hand Blower for a Furnace. Address Box 3189. no16x2t

WANTED—A situation as Chamber Maid in a private family, by a Protestant Girl, who can come highly recommended, having lived several years with her late employers. Address Post Office Box 148. no16x1t

WANTED.—To trade a Horse for a Family Carriage or a Piano. He is a splendid saddle horse and kind in harness. Address, Post Office Box 761. no16-d466-1w

WANTED.—A Porter Wanted at 59 Lake street. no16-d464-1t

WANTED—Furniture for Six months, and then purchase if desired or liberal rent paid if not. One sett of Common Chairs, one Rocking Chair, one Bureau, one Lounge, one Light Stand, one Table. No objection if second-handed. Address "J. D. B.," Box 1685. no16x1t

FOR SALE—A First-Class House and Lot for sale on West Randolph street, between Ann and Elizabeth streets. Address P. O. Box 1343. no16x1w

HOODS! HOODS!! HOODS!!! A large line of Ladies and Misses LATEST STYLE HOODS In store and for sale at Wholesale. J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.) no14-d411-6t-net

THE CHICAGO ALE AND MALT COMPANY, Having completed the alterations and enlargements to their Brewery AT CLEAVERVILLE, Are now prepared to furnish the trade with a superior article of STOCK AND CREAM ALES, Which are warranted to be a Pure Extract of ... Malt and Hops. ORDERS SOLICITED. Office at the Brewery and at the store of ... No. 133 South Water street. E. L. SHERMAN, Sec.

REMOVAL—81 TO 140. 41 to 140. 41 to 140. F. MUNSON Has removed his stock of Blank Books and Stationery From 81 to 140 Lake Street, Where he has new and increased facilities for supplying every article of Stationery required in the OFFICE AND COUNTING ROOM. He is prepared to execute every variety of COMMERCIAL PRINTING, At short notice and at the lowest living rates. BLANK BOOKS, Single or in Setts, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, made to order. F. MUNSON, Practical Blank Book Manufacturer, 140 Lake street. no9-ly

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE PROPELLER OGONTZ Will leave for the above Ports On Friday Evening, November 16th, At 8 O'clock. For freight or passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos. 6 & 8 River-st., Near Rush Street Bridge. no16-d469-1t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Regular Meeting of the Bishop Hill Colony, held at Bishop Hill on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1860, ALOF JOHNSON was, by a vote of its members, duly removed from the office of one of the Trustees of said Colony, and is no longer authorized to act in its behalf. And notice is also given that, according to the By-Laws of the Bishop Hill Colony, adopted February seventh, A. D. 1860, the Trustees cannot do any acts for which the Colony will be responsible unless the consent of the Colony thereto is first obtained at a regular meeting of the Colony. By order of the Colony, ERIC U. NORBERG, Sec. of the Meeting. Bishop Hill, Nov. 14th, 1860. no16-d468-3t

GLORIOUS NEWS. PRICES REDUCED. $40 - - - - - - - $40 The Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINE CO., Having gained all their suits against lawless infringers of their patents, who have flooded the country with worthless Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have reduced the prices of their POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES AS FOLLOWS:

The $50 Machine is Reduced to	$40
The $65 Machine is Reduced to	$50
The $75 Machine is Reduced to	$60
The $85 Machine is Reduced to	$70
Cabinet and other styles in proportion.	
Manufacturing Machines	$50

Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake-St. no16-60-1y1stp

CHARLES TABER & CO.'S AMBROTYPES FROM FINE ENGRAVINGS. These copies are taken from the best impressions from early proofs, and are put up in the neatest and most substantial manner. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, as agents for the manufacturers, have just received a splendid assortment of the above. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

VOLUME XIX. OF THE UNITED STATES DIGEST, Containing a Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty, in the United States and in England. By GEORGE S. HALE and H. FARNAM SMITH. Being the Annual Digest for 1859. Royal 8 vo. Price $5.00. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

CARDS PRINTED ON BRISTOL BOARD, ENAMELED BOARD, OR IVORY BOARD. In tasteful style, and at the shortest possible notice at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND. no14-3w

RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS, CHECK BOOKS, DRAY BOOKS, GRAIN RECEIPT BOOKS, LUMBER TICKET BOOKS, &C. To order at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND. no14-3w

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., November 14th, 1860. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, November 24th next, for the delivery in Chicago, on the opening of navigation next Spring, of the following cast iron pipes for mains, viz: 720 Pipes of 24 inches internal diameter. 160 " 16 " ... Together with such branches, curves and reducers as shall be necessary to lay the same complete and connect with mains now laid. Proposals are invited for pipes both 9 feet and 12 feet long. The average weights of the 24 and 16 inch pipes will be 2,100 and 1,150 lbs. each, respectively, for the 9 ft. pipe, and the 12 ft. pipes will have a proportionate weight. The pipes will be proved in Chicago under the direction of the Superintendent of the Water Works, and be subjected to a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch. The pipes will be paid for at the rate of ... delivered at such dock in Chicago as the Board of Water Commissioners shall provide. Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago, and endorsed, "Proposals for cast iron Mains for the Chicago Water Works." On the day declared above the proposals will be opened by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals, as they deem the interests of the city require. They also reserve the right to diminish the amount of pipe to be furnished to a greater or less than the amount stated above. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 38 La Salle street. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins, and Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vaults in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.

FAREWELL BENEFIT Of the Accomplished Tragedienne, MISS ANNETTE INCE. FRIDAY, Nov. 16th, first time in Chicago of the new Tragedy entitled MARY STUART; Or, THE TWO QUEENS. Mary Stuart .... Miss Annette Ince. Supported by an excellent cast. To conclude with the brilliant Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE. Mr. Oakley .... Mr. Myers.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Friday Evening, Nov. 16th, 1860. The Operatic Cantata of the HAYMAKERS, In Costume, with appropriate Scenery, Action, Farming Implements, Etc., By a Company of Ladies and Gentlemen from THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, under the direction of the Author, Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT.

Farmer	Mr. J. G. Lumbard.
Anna, (Farmer's Daughter)	Mrs. Matteson.
Mary	Mrs. Thomas.
Katy (Dairy Maid)	Mrs. Phillips.
William, (Foreman)	Mr. Chas. C. Phillips.
John, (Assistant Foreman)	Mr. M. F. Price.
Snipkins, (a city youth, unused to rural affairs)	Mr. F. T. Root.

Semi-Chorus of Mowers, Semi-Chorus of Spreaders, Semi-Chorus of Rakers. Full Chorus of Haymakers. Scenery painted expressly for the Haymakers by Mr. J. W. Whytal. Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7½. Tickets fifty cents, to be had of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, S. C. Griggs & Co's Book Store, No. 39 and 41 Lake street, and at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, Randolph street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen: BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Rev. T. L. CUYLER. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq. JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Prof. A. J. UPSON. Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Prof. C. OSCANYAN. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Rev. A. L. STONE. Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the Store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee. Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se24-d4-6m

Wanted.

WANTED.—A second-hand Horizontal Engine of about twelve horse-power. Address Box 2546, stating price, &c. no15x3t

WANTED.—By a young man of energy and intelligence a Clerkship in some respectable business. Address Box 4223 Post Office. no15d455-6t

WANTED.—Situations by two English girls to do chamber work, sew, or take care of children. Good references given. Address A. T., Tribune office. no15x2t

WANTED—For Cash, a residence lot, or house and lot, on South Side, east of Clark street and north of Harrison. Address immediately, with all particulars, Box 686. no15x1w

WANTED.—A situation as Housekeeper by an American woman, who fully understands the duties of the position, and can give unexceptionable references. Address E. A., Post Office Box 1011. no15x2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—... tons of good loose TIMOTHY HAY, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash on delivery at our Press, ... street, corner of Blue Island avenue, West Chicago. ... oc10x1m

WANTED.—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in Cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 45 Dearborn street. no14-d451-1w

ORGANIST.—A Young lady of some experience as an organist, desires to play in church. The only remuneration expected—use of the organ and advantages of practicing with a good choir. Address ORGANIST, P. O. Box 3531. no15x3t

LOOK HERE! A Widow Lady of experience desires a situation as Housekeeper, in the city or a country town. Address C. D., Box 2373.

PRINTERS, ATTENTION.—We have a good Frame House with a quarter of an acre of Land, well painted and papered, in Rockford, Ill. Also, forty acres of land in Bureau County, to exchange for a Job Printing office, or a stock of Stationery. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. no13-d445-1w

INFORMATION WANTED—Concerning Wm. A. Hopkins, who left this city about the 4th of August last, bound to Freeport, and who has not since been heard from. He is about 25 years old, medium height, thin features, dark complexion, straight, black hair. Any information concerning him would be gratefully received by THOMAS SHYRICK, Box 2535, Chicago, Ill. no13-1w

To Rent.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—The fine Distillery attached to the Prairie State Mills in Clintonville, near Elgin, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 La Salle street. oc19-d129-1m

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street at the corner of Morgan. A few boarders can also be accommodated. no15x3t

BOARDING—A suite of desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and one single room may be had at 109 Wabash Avenue, no15x1w

BOARDING.—Board wanted in a private family by a young lady teacher. North Division preferred, but would not object to a good place in the South Division. Address N. W. C., Box 1554 Chicago, Illinois. no14x2t

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms, also single rooms and day board can be obtained at 100 Madison street, South Side. no13x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board, can be had at No. 130 State street, corner of Madison. no12-d438 1w

BOARDING—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only one block from the New Post Office. Terms moderate. oc30x1w

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. oc16x1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Furniture of a well furnished room, in one of the best central blocks in the city. Furniture new and of good style. Address P. O. Box 3237, giving address. no15x3t

FOR SALE.—A good chance for a person with a small capital. For sale the stock of a Grocery Store doing a good business in an excellent situation. Address Box 3272 P. O., Chicago. no14x3t

FOR SALE.—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 20 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street. oc1-d94-3m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A few vacant lots on the South Side will be sold at half their value, if applied for soon. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. oc25-d129-1m

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot near Union Park; House and Lot on Michigan avenue, very desirable property; 50 feet Ground near Union Park; also, 13 Lots on Johnson street, between Indiana and Fourth, low for cash; 125 Lots on 10 years time, south of the city limits. oc25-d129-1m TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

Found.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, 13 Custom House Building, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. no15x1w

FOUND.—The gentleman who dropped a sum of money in the Boys' Clothing Department at Scott, Keen & Co's on Saturday the 10th inst., will receive the same by calling at their store 142 Lake street, and paying for this advertisement. no15x3t

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS Of every description. LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c. I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the Downer Kerosene Oil Company. ... No. 50 CLARK STREET.

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The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square each subsequent day, (2w $1.00)	.25
One Square two weeks, (2w $7.00)	3.50
One Square one month, (2m $8.00)	5.00
One Square three months, (4m $15.00)	12.00
One Square (six months, (2m $25.00)	20.00
One Square one year	35.00

A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

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All changes charged 20 cents per Square.

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Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street. Superior Household Furniture AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of Furniture, &c., comprising in part of Sofa, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Hat Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Elegant Medallion Parlor Suits, with Madellion Back Chairs, splendid Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Bureaus and Washstands, Parlor Chairs, Marble-Top Centre Tables, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Oak and Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Card and Centre Tables, Lounges, Mattresses, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Oak and Mahogany Sideboards. Together with a great variety of other goods. Sale positive and without reserve. no15-d472-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 LAKE ST. Large and Peremptory Catalogue Sale BY AUCTION, OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c. On FRIDAY, November 23rd, commencing at 9 1-2 A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, by catalogue, several invoices of the above fresh and seasonable goods, just received from the East. Comprising, in part of Wool Undershirts and Drawers, White and Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Gray and White Woolen Hose, Merino do. Worsted, Damask, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Silk Hdkfs. and Neck Ties, Mitts, Emb'd Collars, Dressing and Fine Combs, Cabas, with Chains, Porte Monnaies, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silk Shoe Laces. A quantity of ... Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, Stationery, ... Also, an invoice of Mens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Shoes, and Boots and Boys Shoes and Women's Lace Boots. This sale is worthy the attention of the Trade. For particulars see catalogue. no15-d480-lt GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly Opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes &c. au3-ced-ly

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Geo. Law, Esq., Fifth ave. New York. Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y. Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y. Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C. Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn. Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y. Rev. E. Bright, Ed. Examiner, N. Y. Rev. D. W. Crone, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y. Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Buttermilk, New York. Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H. And more than one hundred other well known persons. OLIVE TAR. When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs. Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation. When Olive Tar is taken over Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases. When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle. J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, STAFFORD'S INHALER, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, (Successors to Penton & Co.) Wholesale and Retail Agents for Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL. And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails. Bohemian, Capt. McMaster. | Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland. N'th Briton, " Grange. | Hungarian, " Jones. AngloSaxon, " ... | Palestine, Capt. ... (new.) Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool: First Class, according to state room ... $80 and $90. Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months ... $130 and ... Steerage ... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, 21 Water street, Liverpool, ... Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to ... Graham, and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake-st., Under Adams House, Chicago. dly-1stp

CLOSING OUT SALE — OF — Fall and Winter Goods AT COST! Having Determined to Sell Out my ENTIRE STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Goods In the shortest possible time, I will commence on THURSDAY, NOV. 1ST And offer at cost my large stock of seasonable and attractive goods. To convince the public that this sale is positive, and made to close up business, the prices of a few goods are here given:

Best Merrimack Prints, - - - - -	10 c.
Lonsdale Bleached Cottons, - - -	11 c.
Best Styles Pacific DeLaines, - - -	18 c.
Printed English Merinoes, - - - -	50 c.
Alexander's Kid Gloves, - - - -	90 c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Skirts, 10 hoops, at 37 1-2 cts. Ladies' Skirts, 20 hoops, at 75 cts. Ladies' Skirts, 30 hoops, at 112 1-2 cts. Ladies' Skirts, 40 hoops, at 150 cts.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. The Store will be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening after November 1st. T. B. CARTER. 136 - - - Lake Street. - - - 136 [oc31-d373-1m1stp]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) over and across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly ... miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland, Boston, Quebeck and most convenient routes for passengers between the South and West, and Canada and England, Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular line of first-class STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 21 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS. Trade Mark "H. B. AMES." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S Celebrated Oswego Starch. All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING. Our facilities are unsurpassed in the Northwest for turning out work of this class. Parties in want of CATALOGUES, REPORTS, ADDRESSES, SERMONS, CIRCULARS, Or Book Printing of any nature, are invited to call. ... WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1860.

CAUSE OF THE MANIA.

We still believe in the existence of a conservative Union sentiment, even among the people of the Cotton States. Thus far we have heard from that section only the ravings of disunionists—of men who have either openly or secretly, for years past, favored disunion and the building up of a Southern Confederacy. This class have seized upon the election of a Republican President as a pretext for carrying out what they had long since set their hearts upon. We have no doubt but that they desired the election of Mr. Lincoln, and that they broke up the Charleston Convention and divided the Democratic party for the sole purpose of increasing the certainty of that result. From the accounts which reach us, it would seem that the whole of the people are infected with the same insane desire—that there is not a vestige of loyalty or conservatism left in the Cotton States, and that a perfect unity of purpose and harmony of action inspires the masses in the pursuit of a traitorous object. But it is to be borne in mind that these accounts are brought us by the newspaper organs of the disunionists, and by the dispatches of the Associated Press, prepared either by a disunionist in person, or under the influence of the reign of terror which prevails in the principal cities and towns of the Cotton States. Our belief is that this terrorism has thus far prevented the concentration and organization of the conservative element which undoubtedly has an existence in those States. The fact that the disunionists are in such hot haste to carry out their purposes, furnishes an additional warrant for this belief. Evidently they are impressed with the idea that time and deliberation would prove fatal to their projects, and hence their anxiety to precipitate the fatal step. If the leaders in the movement had no fear of a reaction—of the development and organization of a conservative sentiment of sufficient power to overwhelm every traitor to the Constitution and the Union, more coolness and deliberation would mark their movements. But, however precipitate may be their action, we still believe their purposes will be thwarted.—The solid men of the South already begin to feel the effects of the financial pressure which has resulted from the movement. It will grow more and more stringent every day. Reflection will be provoked, even on the part of many who are now howling for disunion. The reaction is bound to come. It may not have time to be full and complete, but quite enough so, we imagine, to bring back even South Carolina to loyalty.

ASTOUNDING CONSERVATISM.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes as follows:

Corwin and other chiefs of the Republicans have been here for several days, and it is a question with them how Mr. Lincoln shall administer the government. The old Whigs, to whom he still wishes to belong, and with whom he is really more identified in his private and personal feelings and associations than with any other party in the country, say to [illegible] will be so *conservative as to astound the most moderate of his opponents.*

The wish is father to the thought in the heads of those individuals who are predicting that "Mr. Lincoln will be so conservative (that means pro-slavery) as to astound his opponents."

Mr. Lincoln will be as radical as the Chicago platform, and as conservative as the Republican party. He will administer the government on the principle that Freedom is National, and Slavery Sectional, and that the former is morally and politically right and the latter wrong, in both respects. He will be moderate in action but firm in purpose, doing nothing rashly or vindictively. But he will take no step backwards. If "conservatism" of this description will "astound his opponents," then they are likely to experience that sensation. But if the *Herald* meant to convey the idea, that Lincoln is going to "Tylerize" the Republicans, it perpetrates a libel on the new President.

John Tyler was elected by the Whigs, and administered the government to please the Democrats. His name has become a synonym for traitor, and there are none so poor as to do him reverence. Millard Fillmore ignored the opinions of Northern Whigs and conformed his policy to the standard of Southern Whiggery. He became so "conservative" as to "astound" those who elected him. He ended his career by shipwrecking his party, and the other day was found voting the mongrel fusion ticket. To be "Fillmoreized" sounds little better than to be "Tylerized."

No man can serve two masters. The policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration will accord with the principles of the great party which elected him, or with the views of those who opposed him. He can not retain the support of the Republicans if he conforms to the purposes of the anti-Republicans. Unless he should become as servile as Buchanan he would utterly fail to conciliate the fire-eaters. To stop with "Fillmoreizing" the Republicans would only secure him the support of the feeble Belleverett faction. He would then have placed himself between two hostile fires. A betrayed and exasperated party would confront him on one side, and an unappeased and mal-gnant organization would assail him upon the other. Mr. Lincoln is not the man to commit the blunder of alienating true and devoted friends to gain the questionable support of malcontents. His illustrious predecessor has made that experiment, with what results the world knows.

While the great Republican party is at his back Lincoln need fear the assaults of no enemy. And he will retain its support while he administers the government in the light of its principles.

THE SOUTH NOT A UNIT FOR DISUNION.

What is called the South may be divided into two classes, viz: negro breeding, and negro consuming States. The first class embrace those which raise slaves for sale and export, and consist of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. The States which purchase slaves are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The former grow negroes, and the latter cotton. Slaves are rapidly worn out on the cotton, sugar, rice and indigo plantations, and it requires an annual importation of fifty thousand to replenish them. The demand for slaves has exceeded the supply, and as a consequence the price has immensely enhanced. A few years ago able bodied slave could be bought for $700 to $800. They now cost $1,200 to $1,500. The cotton planters are opposed to paying those prices. They want cheap negroes and abundance of them. Africa is the only market which can supply their demands; hence, they want the African slave trade reopened and all laws prohibiting that traffic repealed. The free States and the slave breeding States, resist their desires. The former on the grounds of humanity and morality, and the latter from self-interest. If the slave trade should be re-established, the price of Virginia negroes would fall two-thirds. A "boy" that readily brings the breeder $1,200, would be slow sale at $400. The price of all the wheat grown in the West, is regulated by the English market, though not a gill to a bushel of what is raised ever finds its way to Great Britain. So also the price of all the slaves in the slave breeding States would come down to the African standard. If the cotton planter could purchase a cargo at two or three hundred dollars per head from the importer, he would not be likely to pay the Virginia breeder five times that price for his stock.

The free States will not permit the reopening of the African slave trade; therefore the Cotton States propose to go out of the Union and open that traffic on their own account and responsibility. It will be readily seen how deeply interested the slave breeders are in preventing disunion and the African slave trade. Their chief income is derived from the sale of negroes. Whenever family is hard up it sells a mulatto "down south" for the price of an Illinois farm, and replenishes its empty coffers. When a son is to be sent to College, or a flam is to be made at a fashionable watering place, away goes a darkey to the auction block, and the needful is procured. The slaves of Virginia are estimated to be worth three hundred millions of dollars, and the moment the Cotton States succeed in opening the African Slave Trade, they would not bring seventy-five millions. Kentucky negro breeders would lose one hundred millions from the same cause; and all the other border States in like proportion. In view of these grave considerations it is not surprising that the negro breeding sections should frown upon the schemes of the fire-eaters, or that they should remain loyal to the Union. And another bond that binds the border States to the Union is found in the fact, that in case of dissolution the Canadian line would be moved down to that of Mason & Dixon. With slaves escaping at pleasure on the one hand, and their price knocked down to that of horses on the other, how long would the institution last in those border States? And after they had become free, no matter how so made, what inducement or interest would they have to remain in confederacy with the Cotton States with their discontented myriads of human chattels, who at any moment, might break out into unquenchable insurrection?

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE WEST.

It is not to be denied that there is considerable of a panic in business and commercial circles at the East and South. Our shrewdest and most far-seeing men, from all the facts within their reach, have freely expressed to us the opinion that it cannot last beyond a few weeks at most; and in view of its existence, it is proper to inquire what effect it is likely to have upon the interests of the West. Are we in a condition to bear successfully whatever burthens it may impose upon us? Without attempting to enumerate all the points that might be named, the following facts and suggestions may help our readers to form a correct judgment in regard to the financial position of the West.

In the first place, the West has already sent to market a large part of our splendid crop, and it has been sold at fair prices. The shipments of cereals from this port fall very little, if any, short of 30,000,000 of bushels, worth at least $21,000,000. In addition to this, produce of all kinds has been going South in large quantities for several months past, the proceeds of which have put the Southern portions of Illinois and the sections of our own and other States bordering upon the Mississippi in funds to meet old obligations, and furnished a surplus for future necessities.

The cattle and the hogs and their products with a few minor articles, shipped East from Chicago in 1859, were worth about $8,500,000. The shipments of the same this year will not fall short of $10,000,000, making at least $31,000,000 of exports for the year 1860. The exchange made by the cereals already marketed has been mainly used in the payment of old debts, the purchase of merchandise and manufactures, and some three or four millions have been, as all can now see, unwisely invested in State bonds, on which new banks have been established. The high rates of exchange will now put an extinguisher upon the bank operators and our city banks and the business public will have to rely mainly upon the shipments of beef and pork to make current exchange for the winter. Were the West as largely in debt as at some other periods in her history, this resource would fail us; but the hard times through which we have passed have taught us prudence and economy, and though rates of exchange may rule uncomfortably high, we see no reason for anxiety or alarm. Certainly for the past three or four years the West has not been in so favorable a position to resist all the financial storms that the Disunionists of the South and the fears of Wall street can raise.

In view, however, of the financial disturbances at the East and South, the merchants and dealers of the West will consult their own interests and those of their customers by purchasing sparingly for the winter trade. It would be safer to fill up stocks as needed, than to risk the fluctuations of the exchange market. If we have nothing to pay we can calmly wait the unfolding of future events. Let the old lessons of prudence and economy, which during the last three years have cost us so much, be again reduced to rigid practice. The South and the East must have our cereals, beef, pork and other products, and they must pay us in coin or its equivalent. The West is therefore in a position to await the subsidence of present troubles with calmness and with hope.

A SECEDER'S OPINION IN 1851.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, a leading member of Congress from South Carolina, is a supporter of the Secession movement. In 1851 he took strong ground against Secession, and in a letter to the "Southern Rights Convention," held in Charleston in that year, he presented twelve unanswerable objections against the proposition to secede, closing with the following declaration:

> For the various reasons I have stated, I object in a strong sense as I can to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that, *if necessary, I would fight in this place*—OR WHICH I HAVE NO IDEA, for I cannot believe that the existence of such a stupendous madness—*I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and think the Great God is now blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction.*

The present attitude of Mr. Boyce would indicate that he has reached the point of "stupendous madness" the existence of which he doubted in 1851, and that in his "blindness" he is ready to become an "instrument" for the destruction of slavery.

Reported Insurrection in Louisiana.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says that an alarming discovery has been made at Ponthatoula, in St. Tammany parish, forty-five miles above the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. Alfred Hennan, Esq., a lawyer of New Orleans, who has a plantation at that place, discovered in the cabins of his slaves seventy stand of arms—that is, seventy muskets with bayonets, ammunition, etc., ready for immediate use.

We shall expect to hear of many such upriskings for the next few months, occasioned in great part by the incendiary speeches of fire-eating orators, who have assured their hearers, black and white, that the election of Lincoln is to result in the freeing all the negroes in the South, and in part existing only in the disturbed imagination of those whose whole course is calculated to bring about a rebellion, both of servants and masters.

Delaware Complete.

The following are the official returns of the election held in the State of Delaware on the 6th inst.:

Counties.	Lincoln.	Breckinridge.	Bell.	Douglas
Kent	1,069	1,091	57	634
New-Castle	3,073	3,003	1,576	143
Sussex	993	2,251	1,360	140
Total	5,135	7,345	2,993	1,009

Breckinridge over Bell, 3,468; over Lincoln, 2,810; over Douglas, 4,345!

Fisher's majority for Congress in the State is 248. In the General Assembly we carry two Senators out of three and eleven Representatives. These Senators hold over. The Legislature stands: Senate, 9 Democrats, 11 Opposition. House, 4 Opposition, 19 Democrats—making a tie on joint ballot.

AID TO KANSAS.—Gov. Dennison of Ohio has issued an address to the people of that State recommending that contributions be taken in the various churches of the State on the Thanksgiving Day for the relief of the suffering poor of Kansas. This is a good suggestion, and we hope to see it very generally adopted through the country.

LINCOLN IN THE SLAVE STATES.—The vote of Lincoln in the slaveholding States thus far reported is as follows:

Delaware (estimated)	1,069
Maryland	2,294
Virginia	1,929
Kentucky	1,363
Total	26,139

Earthquake Among Ours

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 13th, 1860.

In your tri-weekly issue of the 9th November, under the above heading, a series of phenomena is described as occurring near the mouth of Roger's Creek, Van Buren County, and the whole is ascribed to the possible action of earthquake forces. With your permission I will explain the phenomena.

Hills, formed by the same agencies as the one observed by Gen. Swift's party, and often quite similar in form, are not of unfrequent occurrence about the shores of our large inland lakes, and on the Atlantic coast. They are generally formed on low, sandy coasts, are usually composed of fine sand; with no admixture of pebbles, and without any apparent stratification, and are due, not to the action of earthquake forces, but to the action of the wind. The direction of the prevailing winds over Lakes Michigan and Huron, is from west to east; and it is to be remarked, that these hills or *dunes* as they are called, are never or but rarely met with on their western shores, but are common on the eastern. The wind takes up the sand of the beach and drifts it inland as it would snow, forming hills of the most fantastic shapes, but always with a long slope to the windward, and a steep slope to the leeward. The steep slope does not generally vary much from 30 deg., while the other is quite variable, and is often covered with beautiful little wavelets, similar to the ripple marks in the sand beneath the water. It will be apparent how the trees should become half or entirely buried.

Vegetation growing on or near these dunes should never be destroyed, as there would then be nothing to retain the sand in place, and its encroachments on the land would be much more rapid. In England, whole farms and villages have been covered by these encroaching sand dunes; and in the vicinity of Cape Cod, in our own country, the matter has become serious enough to attract the attention of the government, and beach-grass has been planted along the shore to retain the sand and prevent the filling up of certain harbors. Holland, on the contrary, is mainly protected from the encroachments of the sea, by her sand dunes.

In the vicinity of Grand Haven the sand dunes are capecially conspicuous, and the water of Grand River has been so much obstructed as to form extensive marshes in the vicinity, and the mouth of the river is continually defended towards the south. Sleeping Bear, of Lake Michigan, is said to be only an immense sand dune.

As to the rumbling noises heard by Mr. Swift's party, and others, I should conjecture them to be caused by the sudden sliding down of masses of sand from the steep slope of the hill, probably, in this instance, brought on by the jar occasioned by their walking over the top. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the noise was not heard by the person in the woods, and further that it appears to be heard in general only in the vicinity of the hill.

ALBERT WAITE.

The Panhandle District.

We gave on Wednesday morning the reported vote in what is known as the Panhandle District in Virginia, being that portion of the Old Dominion which lies between the Pennsylvania western State line and the Ohio River. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 13th gives the vote entire, which varies essentially from that which we published. It is as follows:

	Lincoln.	Breck.	Bell.	Doug.	Total.
Hancock	288	382	57	6	634
Brooke	172	451	173	76	872
Ohio	732	1,210	1,190	715	3,847
Marshall	195	971	999	269	2,164
	1,386	3,014	2,325	1,064	7,773

This vote shows that Breckinridge has a majority over Bell of 108; that Bell has a majority over Lincoln of 939; and Lincoln a majority over 412 over Douglas.

WILL CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY RESIGN.—As it is known that Judge Taney is now quite old and very feeble, it is often enquired whether he will not resign before the incoming of new Administration, in order that the old Administration may have the appointment of a successor. In the absence of all direct information, the following anecdote is submitted as throwing some light on the subject—from which we should infer that he belongs to the race of officeholders who seldom die and never resign.

When the Library in the Capitol was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out of the burning building, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared in his seat at the usual hour looking quite tranquil and undisturbed. "May it please your Honor," said an officer of the Court, "will the Court sit today?" The chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, "Is the courtroom really on fire?" "Oh no, not yet," was the answer. "Then we'll sit till it is," added the Chief. And the Court did sit, and transacted business as usual, amid all the confusion about it.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SPEAKER PENNINGTON.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following pen portrait of the successor of Speaker Pennington, from the Newark District, New Jersey:

> Nehemiah Perry, the little bald-headed and pussy Newark tailor who has been elected as Pennington's successor in Congress, got snubbed on having his daughter christened after a prince. He offered Peter Cooper any amount of money, but money didn't go as well here as among the Irish laborers at Bergen tunnel. Nehemiah is a very distinguished individual and while his little fat belly adorns the aisles of the House, a year hence, people will wonder how his district, possessed of such a man, could ever have sent a man like this William Pennington—whom he has just defeated.

Rattle-Snakes and Spread Eagles.

The *Mercury* gives the following description of the Palmetto flag as a suitable and appropriate national banner for the Southern Confederacy:

> The ground entirely blue, with a golden palmetto in the centre; a golden rattlesnake coiled around the stem of the palmetto, with its rattle sprung, head erect, and tongue protruded. In the background, to the rear of the tree and snake, a golden spread eagle, and a golden star in the upper right corner, with the words "Room for More" on the opposite.

Washington Irving Became Murdered by a Jealous Indian for his Scalp.

The following is an extract from some recollections of Washington Irving in the *Home Journal*:

> "I was nearly killed by an Indian once," said Irving, one evening. "When I was a young man, I was traveling in Canada, with a friend. There were more Indians there than there are white men now. One raw, chilly day, we were rowing in a canoe on the St. Lawrence, with an Indian for a guide. As we neared the spot where Ogdensburgh now stands, he invited us to his wigwam, to get something to eat. Securing the canoe to the shore, we followed him a short distance to his hut, where we found his squaw busily cooking venison. Our guide motioned us to a seat by the fire, and then proceeded to drink a large quantity of whisky. My friend watched him closely; but I talked to the squaw, who at first gave me short answers, glancing at the Indian occasionally to see if he listened, which he seemed not to do; then he smiled more freely. The squaw was very ugly, and I wondered how that you see among Indian women; but, on a second look, she took the large haunch from the fire, I rose to help her. At the same moment her jealous husband raised a large club, striking me on the head a blow that made me fall senseless at his feet. As he was about to repeat the blow, my friend caught me in his arms, and rushed from the wigwam, dragged me to the canoe, and was taking me rapidly down the stream before our half drunken pursuer reached the shore. I soon recovered my senses, but I never was polite to a squaw again."

Many years ago Irving wrote a book similar to his *Sketch Book*, suggested by his sojourn in the Southern States. "The trunk containing the manuscript," he said, "was stolen on my way home; and we, therefore, mourn a loss none can ever supply."

Population of New York.

The census returns for the City of New York are all in, except for the Second Ward and one district in the Twenty-first Ward. The Deputy Marshal in the Second Ward has indicated the probable population of that district, putting the number at 3,000, but he has so great a variety of manufacturing and commercial statistics to classify, that perhaps may not render his returns in a week or so.

In the Twenty-first Ward, to complete the returns, comprises that portion of the city lying between Twenty-Sixth and Thirty-Eighth sts., Fourth and Sixth avenues. These figures make the present population 821,113, or 191,506 more than our population was in 1855. This is rather short of the expectations of a good many people here, who have put down the population of the city at, at least 850,000. In 1855 it had a population of 515,547; in 1850, 629,810; in 1860, 821,113.—*N. Y. Express.*

An Honest Man.

A few days since, F. W. Grasmeyer, of La-Grange, Texas, traveled to Williamsport, Ind., distant 1,200 miles, to pay a debt of $600 to the executors of the estate of James Goodwine, Sr., deceased. During the Mexican and Texas war, Goodwine shipped to Grasmeyer a cargo of flour, which Mr. Grasmeyer lost during the troubles, and all his personal property. Goodwine afterwards received a letter from Grasmeyer informing him that the money was ready, when Goodwine gave him all the necessary orders, instructions to keep the money until the executors should call upon him for it. The executors never called upon him, and Mr. Grasmeyer came all the distance to pay the debt, and payed it over to the executors notwithstanding the debt was barred by the statute of limitations of Indiana and Texas.—*La Fayette Courier.*

CONVICTION OF THE MURDERMAN GODFREY.—Abel Godfrey was yesterday sentenced in the Circuit Court of this county, to ten years imprisonment and one month solitary confinement in the State Penitentiary for the stroke and fatal murder of Gurney, on the 10th day of May last. Not even the most thoughtless spectator in the large crowded court room apparently more concerned than he is concerned in the result. Not a quiver of a muscle, not a movement of the body indicated the least perturbation or emotion. A more hardened, desperate and determined villain we have never seen.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Votes of the Conservative Southern Press.

[From the Vicksburg (Miss) Whig.]

From the South of March next, the country is safe for four years, headed by a Republican and that question, now presented to us and to each man in the land is: What is my duty in this crisis in our national affairs? What does the State of Mississippi, and as a member of society, am I to comport myself? Shall I follow the rash and mad advice which the Governor of this State, forgetting the dignities and solemn trusts of his post as guardian of the safety and rights of the whole State, has, in advance of the actual fact, urged upon the people?

For our part our course is already taken. We answer these questions, each and every one, at once and emphatically in the negative. We do not mean to rebel against the Government, because an obnoxious man has been made President. We do not mean to raise the standard of resistance. We do not mean to counsel civil war. We do not mean, either by precept or example, to advocate secession or revolution, until a NECESSITY arises for a resort to such stern and terrible remedies. When the administration of a Republican trenches upon our rights, we will resist it; it was Union by every effort and means which under the Constitution and LAWS, as honorable men, we can resort to. Because a President who holds that the South has no rights under the Constitution of the United States, has been elected, but who is powerless to consummate matters in the Liberal camp itself. It seems that he has taken the responsibility of making a treaty with Miramon in the other that both parties shall lay down their arms, or rather that the contending armies shall withdraw from the field, that a National Congress shall assemble, and that all matters shall be submitted to the will of the people as represented by the completion of the new National Legislature. It is supposed that Degollado has taken the scheme in order to break the force of the Indians which are threatening him from every quarter on account of his conduct at San Luis. This is the substance of the report, and my Mexican friends say that it is probably a fact, as the same rumor has now reached us in both ways, first via New Orleans and now via Monterey.

It is further stated that Generals Ortega and Doblado both oppose the compromise, and denounced Degollado as a traitor. They also threatened to break it off by attacking with the forces under their command the opposing party. Probably it was this event that hurried up the attack upon Guadalajara. I reckon that the contemporary will put an end to the treaty. The garrison of Guadalajara had become very much reduced from want of provisions, as the soldiers were eating their horses. Before the final attack on Guadalajara, General Castillo offered to liberate Gen. Ortega on his parole of honor, but he would not accept it, saying that he preferred to remain and swallow the course of events.

—*The New York Tribune* says that a report is in circulation that a dreadful quarrel took place between the Siamese Twins at the American Museum, on the 7th inst. It seems that Chang, who is a North Carolinian and a Secessionist, had insisted upon painting the ligament block which binds them together. To this Eng objected, preferring the natural color; whereupon Chang resolved to "carve" the union which Eng desired to be "so." Eng, who is of a longer worth, fought for the union of the two, and a little—until the 4th day of March next, Dr. Lindsley, chief of the contending forces, was called in, who gave his opinion that the operation would be dangerous for both parties, and said the union must and shall be preserved. A system of non-intercourse was then adopted—each party reserving to himself the privilege of biting his own nose off.

Later and Interesting from Mexico.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, Nov. 7, 1860.

It is reported, on the authority of private letters from the interior, that the city of Guadalajara has at last fallen before the crowds of Liberals which General Ortega had been able to collect under the command. It is variously stated that the attacking force was from twelve to eighteen thousand men. General Castillo, who commanded the town of Guadalajara, had less than four thousand men under his command, with which to resist this overwhelming force. Moreover, Ortega had one hundred pieces of artillery playing upon the place at one time. The letter writer does not give us the above intelligence did not think it of any importance to mention, and therefore your correspondent cannot give you the date of the capture. It is stated that General Woll was killed, and that many of his chiefs and officers were also killed, and many others wounded. This is a very important event in the interest of liberty, as it will have a strong tendency to discourage the Church party, of which Guadajara was one of the strongholds, and at the same time it will encourage the Liberals, as it is the first important and decisive battle in which they have beaten their opponents. Moreover, it at once releases all the Liberal forces and allows it at once to concentrate in the siege of the city of Mexico. In fact, General Ortega has already taken up his line of march to attack the capital immediately, while he has the upper hand.

On the other hand, it is reported on what is considered good authority, via Monterey, that Gen. Degollado has taken another very curious step, which is likely to complicate matters in the Liberal camp itself. It seems that he has taken the responsibility of making a treaty with Miramon on the other that both parties shall lay down their arms, or rather that the contending armies shall withdraw from the field, that a National Congress shall assemble, and that all matters shall be submitted to the will of the people as represented by the completion of the new National Legislature. It is supposed that Degollado has taken the scheme in order to break the force of the Indians which are threatening him from every quarter on account of his conduct at San Luis. This is the substance of the report, and my Mexican friends say that it is probably a fact, as the same rumor has now reached us in both ways, first via New Orleans and now via Monterey.

We ardently hope, and somewhat confidently believe that Mr. Lincoln will disappoint the fears of his opposers, and justify the predictions of his friends, that he will be loyal and true to his high oath of office. The South, in giving him a fair trial, will but discharge her duty to the founders of the Republic, and exhibit to the world the dignity of a brave and gallant people, who, while acting nothing but what is right, are calmly self-reliant in their ability to repel whatever of wrong may be attempted.

ADVICE TO THE SLAVE-HOLDERS.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

If it be true that Lincoln is elected President, stocks will sink and property in general, will fall in price. A panic runs like fire in a dry stubble. Let every business man stand firm, and do all he can to ward off the effects of the panic. Let as little property be sacrificed as possible. In lieu of pressing our debtors, or selling property of any kind to provide the means of high living or extravagance, let us economize and live on less than heretofore. Let us especially beware of a panic among our property. Slavery in the States is in no danger. Those persons in the States south of us who are anxious to open the slave trade, and import barbarians into this country, would not object to a panic which would reduce the selling price of slaves in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina to three or four hundred dollars each.

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PROCEEDINGS OF TENNESSEE.

[Proceedings of the Senate of the State of Tennessee on the passage of the Resolutions in favor of a National Convention, and the Resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10, 1860.

The secession movement is being forced with a rush; the popular mind of the South is fired up to the pitch of revolution, and the preliminaries are being rapidly arranged and will soon be perfected. The splendid overtures of our noble sister State in Mexico were never hailed with more enthusiasm than is the near prospect of this consummation by thousands, even in the Old Dominion.

Considerations of material interest no less than the impulses of patriotism have their influence in producing this state of feeling. Disagreeable as the relative advantages to the South of Union or Independence are held by every quarter of this city, and as a general thing I find they result in convictions favorable to the latter condition.

It may be that under the impulse of the prevailing excitement a prediction of the independence is created; but the convictions of the superior benefits of that condition are as strong and as clear as the most reliable mathematical estimates and the soundest logical deductions could make them. In short, so arden dent has the secession feeling become, that every interest—material, social and political—is looked upon as certain to be subserved by independence. With such impressions to secede, superadded to the prime cause which is furnished by the election of "Old Abe," it is difficult to imagine how it can be satisfied. All the conciliatory letters that "Old Abe" could write for a month would be of no avail in staying the progress of this movement. The South will secede. It has made his election the issue of disunion. His policy after entering upon the duties of his office was never once contemplated in determining this issue. Arguments and opinions on the subject of slavery are matters of history, and hold to be too deep seated to be abandoned or expediency or repudiated at the hour of victory.

The South would not regard as sincere one word he may say in conflict with his matured opinions and long standing convictions. Any proclamation of policy by "Old Abe," therefore, will avail nothing. The crisis is come, and secession is inevitable. South Carolina and Georgia will precipitate the movement, and no alien will be left for Lincoln to honeytuggle his dear Southern subjects in embryo, a hair of whose heads he never intends to harm. I state what is my sincere conviction, that there are hundreds of thousands in the South who would prefer the gibbet or exile to life under "Old Abe."

A Southern Conference would involve delay, and this is deemed dangerous in more than one respect. That sober, second thought, no peculiar to ardent temperaments, might perchance intervene and clasp forever the prospects of the disunionists. The counsels of the border slave States are dreaded, and nothing but prompt, spirited action can avail to counteract their influence. If it, moreover, be only certain way of engaging the sympathy and co-operation of these States, and such convictions must needs stimulate the disunionists to prompt and energetic action.

SECESSION IN GEORGIA—MEETING IN SAVANNAH—THE RESOLUTIONS AND EXCITEMENT.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, 1860.

To-day has been a glorious one for Georgia and the Southern country, for, as you know, the Secession movement has long been regarded as the only conservative in the extreme and strong Union, but very timid when anything like secession or disunion was broited. The day was appointed by the Mayor as one of thanksgiving, and, as usual, it was observed as a holiday. A Southern Rights Club hoisted a banner in one of our public squares with this inscription:—

EQUALITY OF THE STATES.

The painting of a rattlesnake with the motto,

"DON'T TREAD ON ME."

And though but forty-eight hours since the inception of the news of Lincoln's election, the feeling of the people was clearly manifest by the cheers which greeted the appearance of the banner.

A call, signed by two-thirds of the voters of the city, was issued yesterday for a general meeting of the people to-night, to give final action to their secession resolutions upon the great question at issue, namely, secession. Now, if any Northern man believes disunion no reality, and has anything at stake in that event, let him wake from the delusion, for as surely as tomorrow's sun will rise Georgia will assert her independent sovereignty. The meeting to-night was overflowing; the hall in which they met was too small to hold the crowd, and they adjourned to the open air. Captain John W. Anderson was chairman, Captain Barlow offered a series of resolutions, the first of which explained the object of the meeting, and was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States ought not to be and will not be submitted to.

The other resolutions called on our representatives to move the calling of a convention, and directing the appropriation of money for the arming of the forces of the State.

Various speakers, young men and old, Bell and Breckinridge men, all endorsed and advocated the resolutions.

Mr. Lindsay Before the Philadelphia Bar.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 10.]

D. M. Lindsay, Esq., M. P., from England, who is on this country on a commercial mission from Great Britain, on the subject of international reciprocity in mercantile matters, met a number of merchants in the Board of Trade Room this afternoon. A number of prominent men of business were present.

Mr. Morton, the President of the Board of Trade, introduced Mr. Lindsay to the meeting. The last named gentleman expressed his regret that an announcement had been made that he would be present in Philadelphia yesterday. He regretted the circumstance; but he had not authorized the announcement that he would be present on the day named. He then went on to refer to the fact that he had already visited several cities in the United States and Canada, where he had held conversational meetings upon the subject of commercial questions in which both nations are interested. He had visited most of the principal cities of the country; but of none of them had he formed a higher opinion than of Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, with whom he had spent a most interesting and delightful afternoon, and who had since been elected Vice President of the United States. Mr. Lindsay then referred to the difficulties encountered by the difference of the laws of the United States and England in respect to maritime affairs. In speaking of Chicago, he said that exports this year would reach two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. He then referred to the probable future of that city and trade. The fact was evident, that otherwise trade should be done in other than American vessels, while Canadian laws forbid that it should be done in American bottoms on their coast. He thought that a policy unwise upon the part of both countries, and disadvantageous to both. England had made such laws, and she had seen the folly and error of them. The differential duties of Canada upon the commerce of both countries he believed to be injurious to both. He believed that if the United States would make concessions in respect to her lake trade, Canada would throw down the barriers against the lake trade, and make liberal reductions upon the tariff upon American goods. The laws of England respecting lighthouse dues, pilotage, &c., he deemed unfair and ungenerous, but he believed that if concessions were made by the United States in respect to her coasting trade, England would meet us half way in respect to the dues just referred to. He believed that the commercial intercourse of England and America were mutual, and he urged the abolition of the restrictions which had been made when the interests of the two nations were distinct and at variance with each other, and where there was a narrow jealousy. The speaker then referred to the repeal of the navigation laws of England, and urged that free trade had been of great importance to Great Britain. He then concluded with an elaborate argument to prove that free-trade principles were an advantage to England, and he inferred that the United States would reap an equal degree of advantage from the pursuit of the same policy.

Abduction of Girls.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye, Nov. 10.]

A party of citizens of Oquawka came to Burlington, day before yesterday, in search of an orphan girl, about fifteen years of age, and was supposed to have been stolen. In company with our Marshal they made a thorough search of the city, but failed to find any trace of the missing girl. They made search in several of the towns in Illinois, and at last found the girl at Young America, in the possession of a person, (whose name we have failed to obtain,) who is said to have a bad reputation. He is the same person from whom a woman was rescued, in Burlington, a short time ago.

The inhabitants of several of the counties along the Illinois shore of the river have become so enraged at the frequent occurrence of this kind of outrage, that they have determined to drive all the rascals out of the county, at any cost. The cotton farmers who have established themselves recently are the victims, and will have a sorry time, if these regulators get them fairly in their hands.

The Estate of Stephen Girard.

It will be recollected that the case of certain of the Girard heirs against the city, which was argued in the United States Circuit Court on the 18th and 19th of October last, was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the withdrawal of the bill in equity. But on the 5th instant a new bill was filed by parties who are subjects of the Emperor of the French, and the Attorney of all the Girard estates except that which relates to the maintenance of the college. The new bill sets forth various closely printed pages, and will commence, perhaps, a long course of litigation. The grounds on which the recovery is based are as follows: 1st. That the present city of Philadelphia cannot legally accept the provision of Stephen Girard's will; and 2d, that the estate, by reason of mismanagement, has diminished in extent, referring to the loss of the Louisiana lands and the depreciations of those in Kentucky. It will be seen that these are substantially the grounds as set out on the bill withdrawn. The bill conflicts with the one filed by those of the heirs now residing in America, who are joined with some of the heirs residing in Europe. Their bill, which was filed several years since, goes to the root of the matter by attacking the validity of the will, as creating a perpetuity. They have always resisted the other bill, which took ground different from this, and it was generally believed that the bill argued last month was withdrawn.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 12th.

SUICIDE AT ST. PAUL.—Wm. C. Gray, formerly from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and for the last year real estate dealer in St. Paul for the firm of Gray, Farnham & Co., committed suicide by throwing himself off the bridge at St.

T WHOLESALE.
ys at Retail.
BY THE CASE,
to 2,000 Pieces.

OODS FROM FRANCE,
oods from Switzerland,
OODS FROM GERMANY,
AND
KEE NOTIONS,
, OF ALL KINDS
PEUGEOT'S
T VARIETY STORE.

from the Northwest,
tants from the Southwest,
from the West,
see the immense variety which is being
to astonish all competitors.
Catalogues or call and be convinced.
no15d457janl

KERY AND GLASS.
LEY & TYRRELL,
e Street, Chicago - 48
porters and Dealers in
ERY, CHINA, GLASS,
A AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ND KEROSENE LAMPS,
TLERY AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
e attention of Dealers to their
Complete Stock of Goods,
y offer low for Cash or good Notes.

TO YOUR INTEREST.
DO YOU LOVE A
CUP of COFFEE?
IF YOU DO
TO STANTON'S,
South Clark Street. 48
THERE YOU CAN GET
est Old Government Java.
Mocha.
Maracaibo.
Rio.
GROUND AND GREE

A DRINKER
WILL FIND
Finest Teas
O BE HAD ANYWHERE,
for quality, for the price, than can be had
y other House in this country.
Y MY TEAS!
LISH BREAKFAST,
OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
50c. per pound to $1.
FAIL TO TRY MY
TEAS.
ANTON, No. 48 South Clark street,
Next the Sherman House.

SACHEM BITTERS
AND
gwam Tonic.
LICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS
ded by the First Physicians of the
account of their PURITY AND GREAT
VIRTUE.
easant as nectar to the taste, and are pro-
best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered
ive powers in cases of GENERAL DE-
OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION,
aralleled, and as a guarantee that we feel
claiming what we do, we beg leave to
are endorsed by
SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists
no16'60-1y

S, PERDUE & SMALL,
Lake Street - - 123
MANUFACTURERS OF
NK BOOKS.
OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
ITING PAPERS,
pes, Memorandum and
Pass Books.
NG INKS AND FLUIDS,
rds and Cardboards.
BINDERS' STOCK,
OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 Lake Street.

G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.
DOW SHADES,
EW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
est Goods in the City
VERY LOW PRICES.
ER HANGINGS,
FALL STOCK,
Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Lake Street - - - 70
se13d30-3m

NINGER'S
OLD
NDON DOCK
GIN.
LICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
Use of the Medical Profession
and the Family,
erseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic,"
"Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now en-
of the most prominent Physicians, Chem-
Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those in-
dicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which
OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bot-
by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
M. BININGER & CO.,
in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt &
Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.
[oc4 d183 6m]

RRING'S PATENT
re Proof Safes.
AMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Over 20,000 in Use,
AND OVER
sted in Accidental Fires.
be paid to any person who can show that
S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has ever
serve its contents in an accidental fire.
scribers would respectfully inform their
the public that they have just opened their
for the sale of HERRING'S SAFES, at
the Safe from the Agency formerly at
185 South Water street, to
o. 40 State Street,
have now on hand (and always intend to
largest assortment of Safes in the West,
...
. 40 State street, (Larmon Block) Chicago.
Opposite City Hotel.

ARRH! CATARRH!
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Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15'60eow-d-ly

☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.

Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 72 State street, Chicago. no15d453-1m

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, if judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers, and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—[N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 14th, 1859. no13-2w

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

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A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d309-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have taken rank among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is at its desire enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal of Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month, single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The Instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
oc23-313-3m Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co's Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c. At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my14c30-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

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Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
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E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
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[ap15]

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SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
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81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81
[jy31-c699-9m]

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street 134
[oc18z1y]

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d461-2w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. WM. N. PHILLIPS,
no15-d461-2w THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN continues the GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and has associated with him Richard H. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN, No. 198 South Water street.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d462-2w

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale ... Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with Best Cushions in the world, for $250, and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will ... W. H. GRIFFITH, ... Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City.

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$14,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
☞ Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
56 and 58 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oc4-d189-2m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
oc29-d363-1m Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21-c912-6m 121 Lake street Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
☞ City Scrip wanted. my29-c453-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.
A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc20d301-6m]

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Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB,
ap18-1y-c935 Telegraph Office.

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PAYSON & REYNOLDS.
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; S. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. je18'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[d1'59-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [je1-1y-c185] CALVIN C. BURT.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 95 Randolph street, Chicago. oc29'60-1y

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PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 .... South Clark Street 79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja9

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Billious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street .... Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x27	18x23	20x24	26x40	26x42	22x28
29x46	22x44	24x34	25x37	37x41	22x32
	26x42	24x34	25x33	25x35	20x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags. d21

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 136 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3684. my25-d391-1y

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COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa.
Also, 300 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American.
20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER,
Office 65 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. se17-d73-3m

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102........WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO........102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oc5'60-1y

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
58.......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.......58
Post Office Box 3839.
J. C. FULLER. [oc1'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
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Buys and Sells Lands, Exchanges Property for Goods of any kind; Will attend to any business for parties at a distance where an agent is required; Negotiate Loans, Make Collections, &c., &c.
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BILL HEADS.—On fine white or blue paper, ruled and printed to order at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND. no14-3w

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

Thackeray Revisits Calais—A Pleasant Sketch.

The last "Roundabout Paper" in the *Cornhill* narrates the experiences of Thackeray in Calais in this pleasant fashion:

"And is it not with writers as with *raconteurs*? Ought they not to have their ingenuous modesty? May authors tell old stories, and how many times over? When I come to look at a place which I have visited any time these twenty or thirty years, I recall not the place merely, but the sensations I had at first seeing it, and which are quite different to my feelings to-day. That first day at Calais; the voices of the women crying out at night, as the vessel came alongside the pier; the supper at Quillacq's and the flavor of the cutlets and wine; the red calico canopy under which I slept; the tiled floor, and the fresh smell of the sheets; the wonderful postillion in his jack-boots and pigtail—all return with perfect clearness to my mind, and I am seeing them, and not the objects which are actually under my eyes.

"Here is Calais. Yonder is that commissioner I have known this score of years. Here are the women screaming and bustling over the baggage; the people at the passport barrier who take your papers. My good people, I hardly see you. You no more interest me than a dozen orange women in Covent Garden, or a shop book-keeper in Oxford street. But you make me think of a time when you were indeed wonderful to behold—when the little French soldiers wore white cockades in their shakos—when the diligence was forty hours going to Paris; and the great-booted postillion, as surveyed by youthful eyes from the coupe, with his *jurons*, his ends of rope for the harness, and his clubbed pigtail, was a wonderful being, and productive of endless amusement. You young folks don't remember the apple-girls who used to follow the diligence up the hill beyond Boulogne, and the delights of the jolly road? In making continental journey's with young folks, an oldster may be very quiet, and, to outward appearance melancholy; but really he has gone back to the days of his youth, and he is seventeen or eighteen years of age (as the case may be) and is amusing himself with all his might. He is noting the horses as they come squealing out of the post-house yard at midnight; he is enjoying the delicious meals at Beauvais and Amiens, and quaffing *ad libitum* the rich table d'hote wine; he is hale-fellow with the conductor, and alive to all the incidents of the road.

"A man can't be alive in 1860 and 1830 at the same time, don't you see? Bodily, I may be in 1860 inert, silent, torpid; but in the spirit I am walking about in 1828, let us say—in a blue dress coat and brass buttons, a sweet-figured silk waistcoat (which I button round a slim waist with perfect ease), looking at beautiful beings with gigot sleeves and tea-tray hats under the golden chestnuts of the Tuilleries, or round the Place Vendome, where the *drapeau blanc* is floating from the statueless column. Shall we go and dine at Bombarda's, near the Hotel Breteuil, or at the Cafe Virginie? Away! Bombarda's and the Hotel Breteuil have been pulled down ever so long. They knocked down the poor old Virginie Coffee-house last year. My spirit goes and dines there. My body, perhaps, is seated with ever so many people in a railway carriage, and no wonder my companions find me dull and silent. Have you read Mr. Dale Owen's 'Footsteps on the Confines of Another World?' (My dear Sir, it will make your hair stand quite refreshingly on end.) In that work you will read that when gentlemen's or ladies' spirits travel off a few score or thousand miles to visit a friend, their bodies lie quiet and in a torpid state in their beds or in their arm chairs at home. So, in this way, I am absent. My soul whisks away thirty years back into the past. I am looking out anxiously for a beard. I am getting past the age of loving Byron's poems, and pretend that I like Wordsworth and Shelley much better. Nothing I eat or drink (in reason) disagrees with me: and I know whom I think to be the most lovely creature in the world. Ah, dear maid (of that remote but well-remembered period), are you a wife or widow now?—are you dead?—are you thin and withered and old?—or are you grown much stouter, with a false front? and so forth."

The Travels of Columbus after His Death.

It would seem that the body of this illustrious traveler is destined to as much vicissitude as its owner had. We have lately stated that Columbus' remains are about to be removed to a splendid new cemetery at Havana. The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following interesting account of the body's travels:

Columbus died Ascencion day, the 20th of May, 1505, in about the seventieth year of his age. His obsequies were celebrated with great pomp at Valladolid, and his body deposited in the convent of San Francisco. Thence, nine years after, in the year 1513, it was removed to the Carthusian monastery of Seville, where likewise was deposited the body of his son, Diego. Twenty-three years after, in the year 1536, the bodies of both the Admiral and his son were removed, with appropriate pomp and ceremonies, to the New World he had discovered, and interred in the principal city of San Domingo, Hispaniola. There they remained undisturbed for a period of 259 years.

In the year 1795, however, at the close of the war betweed France and Spain, all the Spanish possessions in the Island of Hispaniola were ceded to France, whereupon a request was preferred to the French Governor to have the remains of Columbus removed to Cuba. The request was granted, and on the 20th of December, 1795, the vault in the Cathedral of San Domingo was for the first time in nearly three hundred years opened. "Within," says the record of the event, "were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, a number of bones, and a quantity of mold, evidently the remains of a human body. These were carefully collected and put into a case of gilded lead, about half an ell in length and breadth, and a third in height, secured by an iron lock, the key of which was delivered to the Archbishop. The case was inclosed in a coffin, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with lace and and fringe of gold.

"After appropriate funeral ceremonies the body was taken on board the ship San Lorenzo and taken to Havana, where it arrived on the 15th of January, 1796. It was received in the most solemn manner, with all the honors given to a sovereign. On arriving at the mole, the remains were met by the Governor of the Island, accompanied by his general and military staff. The coffin was then conveyed between files of soldiery, which lined the streets, to the obelisk, in the Place d'Armes, where it was received in a hearse prepared for the purpose. Here the remains were formally delivered to the Governor and Captain General of the Island, the key given up to him, the coffin opened and examined, and the safe transportation of its contents authenticated."

The ceremony concluded, the solemn rites for the dead were performed by the Archbishop, and the remains of the great discoverer were again deposited in the wall, on the right side of the grand altar of the Cathedral of Havana, where they have ever since remained, the object of reverence to all visitors of the Island.

Lighting Manufactories by Water Power.

[From the Scientific American.]

The experiments with Way's electric light have demonstrated that a brilliant and constant light may be maintained without any other expenditure than that of mechanical power; but if the power is obtained by a steam engine, the cost of the fuel makes the light expensive. As our cotton and woolen manufactories that are driven by water power almost all have a surplus of power in the winter months, the only season during which they are lighted, would not the owners find this the best and cheapest plan for lighting their establishments?

An hour glass containing a supply of mercury would be placed in the middle of each room just under the ceiling and insulated wires, passing perfectly airtight through the glass, would lead to a magneto-electric machine in any convenient part of the establishment. The wires would not connect with the mercury in each end of the glass, and when the magneto-electric machine was turned by a waterwheel, the current of electricity passing along the wires would run through the slender stream of the mercury flowing down from the upper chamber of the hour glass to the lower, the light being given out by the electric current as it darted from drop to drop of the mercurial stream. When the mercury had nearly all run down from the upper bulb of the glass to the lower, it would be necessary to turn the glass over, for which purpose it might be connected to simple clockwork, and the wires would be brought out of it through the axle on which it was hung. A separate machine would probably be required for each light, and the power demanded would be considerable, but the room would be filled with such a flood of light as was never yet seen in a manufacturing establishment, and all the current expense would be the very trifling outlay required to keep the apparatus in repair.

We expect to see before long the Lowell and Manchester manufactories illuminated at night as brilliantly as by day by the use of electricity in some manner, and most probably by the magneto-electrical machine and mercury light of Professor Way.

Model Lodging Houses in Boston.

We see that the "Model Lodging House Association" in this city has declared a dividend. We are glad of this. It demonstrates an important fact. What? That the style and class of house known as the "Model" *pays*. Everything in the way of business comes to that at last. If it will pay it will go; if not, then the special enterprise is sure to be abandoned. One of the best business men in Boston, and who now in the middle of a vigorous life is enjoying the blessings and privileges of a large fortune which his head and hands have gathered, used to say, when in the thickest of his toil, "I do business to make money." We could add that he did it in a way to make money. He was a *live*—a very live man—and made everything tell; and not a Saturday night passed over his head which saw him indebted to any one a penny.

Model houses can be made to pay. They do pay. So far as we have been able to learn, they all pay in our city. The only regret in the matter is, that there are not enough of these tenements to supply the demand. There is not one, where ten are wanted. Good, healthy, well constructed tenements at a moderate rent—these are what the middling and the "million" class want. Why don't they have them? This is a question which men who have money to build houses must answer. Here is a chance—as demonstrated by advertised dividends—to make good investments. What greater argument can be addressed to monied men than that a given enterprise will pay? Eight, ten, twelve, fifteen per cent.—is anything better than that desired, or if desired, is it generally to be found?—*Boston Atlas.*

KILLED.—On Tuesday last, Mr. John S. Holt, a resident of this village, aged about 45 years, was run over by the 3 P. M. train, near the crossing east of the Seminary, and killed. Mr. H. had voted, and was on his way to the house of a friend in Parma, and had taken the railroad track, instead of the wagon road, as the most direct route, when he was overtaken by a train and run over.—*Albion (Mich.) Mirror.*

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MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—[Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.
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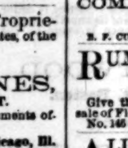

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HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago,
D. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use, Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap9d3wly-4773

GUNNY BAG—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
oc9d468-3m] 187 South Water street, Chicago.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.
Tallow, No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds. Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Adamantine Candles; Soap—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by
J. C. MITCHELL,
71 Kinzie st and cor. State st., and Archer Road.
je17-1y

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,
Commission Merchant.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 4327.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; J. S. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Nephew & Co., New York; Girard Freres, do.; Iselin Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [no1d426
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

ADVANCES MADE ON
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS
AND BILLS OF LADING.
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d262-1y Commission Merchants, No. 182½ S. W. st.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 142 South Water Street, Hilliard's Block, Chicago.
L. P. HILLIARD. | W. W. MITCHELL. | E. H. MITCHELL.
oc1-c588-3m

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
REFER TO Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. P. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au29'60-1y

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers and Commission Merchants,
Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.
W. LELAND. [se14] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments.
No. 228 South Water st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2899.
E. B. STEVENS. [au21-c931-3m] C. D. BITTS.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.
ap27-c393-1y

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'59] H. W. SEYMOUR.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
R. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
[jy6'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively,
20 and 22 .... LASALLE STREET........ 20 and 22
CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS!
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
oc1d180-1y

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.
JESSE WELLER. J. O. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD.
ap9'60-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.
mh22'58

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186
Aikin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-dc

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de2'59-ly

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.
mh5'60-1y

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [jasb914] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no28a58

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[jel3'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se5-d5-6m] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET.
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 3, under New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Orders filled with care and dispatch.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT,
my23-c304-6m D. W. TICKNOR.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 229 South Water street, Chicago, Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advanced made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. R. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.
mh5'60-1y E. V. LAWRENCE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [je17] D. F. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
175 North Jefferson Street, P. O. Box 3781, Chicago.
Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.
se24z3m

Thomas, Harxthall & Thomas,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., N. Y.; S. Hewit, Richmond House, Chicago. oc2z3m

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business.
JNO. E. TUCKER. | CHAS. RANDOLPH. | SAM'L P. CARTER.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 136 South Water-st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 3982, Chicago.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. E. SEYMOUR.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.; T. H. Seymour, late Ass't Gen. Frt Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.; J. D. Bailie, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co. au18-c681-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Building, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them fully for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
se13-d384-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 226 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.
[au10c661y]

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2'60 1y] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL	$1,500,000 00	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	94,100 00	
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	[illegible]
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,000 00	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,389 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		294,745 26
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,937 65	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.
jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		[illegible]
SURPLUS		180,322 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,000 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		26,300 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured		[illegible]
	PAR VAL.	M'K'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,285
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No. 1 Loomis Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. H. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap3-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital........................$300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital........................$131,658.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b605

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY.
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$152,300 94
Loans amply secured	54,173 39
Real Estate, cash value	15,000 00
2,586 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	265,592 00
2,350 " " " in New York	236,525 00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,865 00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400 00
130 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000 00
150 " Railroad Stock	14,250 00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	43,480 00
State Stocks	58,725 00
Total Assets	$955,734.33
Total Liabilities	$86,260.85

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au30-c681-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860, ... $209,517.03
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-c730 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
ILLINOIS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, 7,000 $25 to $60. Stocks, 1 year, selected, 10,000, $35. Gooseberry, Houghton, strong, ... Raspberry, ... Strawberry, Wilson's Eye, Scarlet, ... Tulips, ... Root Grafts ... as per ... orders in full, ...
F. K. PHOENIX.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au30 73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au30 73 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
500 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc12'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30............LAKE STREET............NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d193-3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.
FALL STOCK.
BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 - - Lake Street - - 46
LEATHER
Of superior quality for
Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,
AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
au13-c874-3m 46 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Blue and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 18 to 28.
200 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
8,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND
SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
se11-d98-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, and Buffalo Robes,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56..........LAKE ST., CHICAGO..........56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
56 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 56.
[au15-c885-3m]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-43-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my8-3381-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Full Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 73 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
13 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 13.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Il
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER
[oc1d135-3m]

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35..........LAKE ST., CHICAGO..........35
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt-paying merchants. [au3'60-1y

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
my16-1y Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
AT WHOLESALE.
95 . . . . South Water St., Chicago . . . 95
Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS,

CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[au13-c886-3m]

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire ass'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18
[se5-d21-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-e'60 1y]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 61 West Randolph street.
no1d30-4m

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten,
And Benefit All.
They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ... 3-1y

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is found in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence 68 Rush street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M. oc23d68-3m

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to anything of the kind yet invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 25 to 50 per cent. ... The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 156 South Clark street, Post Office Box 3021. S. D. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

MONETARY.

The bankers did not commence very early to-day, but commenced very rapidly and kept it up all day. Sterling exchange was in good demand at 109½@110 for 60 days, and 110½@111 for sight. Very little offering. Francs were in demand at 5.15@5.12½ for bankers' bills, and 5.10@5.07½ for sight. Gold is steady, and in fair demand at 1@1¼ per cent premium. Silver is also steady, and in demand at 1@1¼ per cent premium. Gold is coming in very freely from the interior, and the banks in the interior of the State are beginning to feel the pressure of the demand for currency. Specie is also coming in very freely from New York. Private dispatches from New York say that the banks there are not selling exchange, but are buying it. Exchange on Chicago is also in good demand at 1@1¼ per cent premium. The following are the rates of exchange on the principal points:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	¼	¼
Boston	¼	¼
Cincinnati	¼	¼
St. Louis	¼	¼
Detroit	¼	¼
Milwaukee	¼	¼
Dubuque	¼	¼
Galena	¼	¼
Rockford	¼	¼
Peoria	¼	¼
Quincy	¼	¼
Cairo	¼	¼
Indianapolis	¼	¼
Cleveland	¼	¼
Pittsburg	¼	¼
Buffalo	¼	¼
Toronto	¼	¼
Montreal	¼	¼
Philadelphia	¼	¼
Baltimore	¼	¼
Washington	¼	¼
Louisville	¼	¼
Memphis	¼	¼
New Orleans	¼	¼
Charleston	¼	¼
Savannah	¼	¼
Mobile	¼	¼
Augusta	¼	¼
Columbus	¼	¼
Nashville	¼	¼
Chattanooga	¼	¼
Knoxville	¼	¼
Vicksburg	¼	¼
Natchez	¼	¼
Galveston	¼	¼
Houston	¼	¼
Texas generally	¼	¼

Daily Review of Chicago Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The receipts of Flour to-day amounted to 3,000 bbls, and the market was quiet at $5.50@5.60 for Spring Extras, and $5.75@6.00 for Winter Extras. There is nothing doing in Southern Flour, New York and Boston brands, but the nominal rate of the former is unchanged, while that of the latter would be a considerable length in getting over. Wheat was in good demand to-day, and the market is entirely sold up. Last sales of No. 1 Spring were at 90c, and of No. 2 at 85c. Rejected was in demand at 70c, and No. 3 at 80c. Corn was in good demand to-day, with sales of 30,000 bu at 37c for No. 1; 36½c for No. 2; and 35½c for No. 3. Oats were very dull at 23c for good. Corn and oats are higher to-day. Barley very dull at 55@60. Rye quiet. Barley very dull at 55@60. Highwines were dull and heavy at 18½c. Provisions were dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations.

Freights continue firm but inactive. Only two vessels left this port for Buffalo—charges from quotations to the latter.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bu; Corn, 30,000 bu; Oats, 1,000 bu; Barley, 1,000 bu; Rye, 1,000 bu; Highwines, 1,000 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bu; Corn, 1,000 bu; Oats, 1,000 bu; Barley, 1,000 bu; Rye, 1,000 bu; Highwines, 1,000 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1860.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	3,000	15,000	30,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rock Island	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Quincy	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cairo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pittsburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toronto	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Montreal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Washington	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Louisville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Memphis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Orleans	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Charleston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Savannah	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mobile	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Augusta	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Columbus	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nashville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chattanooga	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Knoxville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vicksburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Natchez	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Galveston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Houston	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Texas generally	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Chicago Produce Market.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1860.

The receipts of Flour to-day were 3,000 bbls, and the market was quiet and steady at $5.50@5.60 for Spring Extras, and $5.75@6.00 for Winter Extras. Sales were confined to jobbing lots. Wheat was in good demand to-day, and the market is entirely sold up. Last sales of No. 1 Spring were at 90c, and of No. 2 at 85c. Rejected was in demand at 70c, and No. 3 at 80c. Corn was in good demand to-day, with sales of 30,000 bu at 37c for No. 1; 36½c for No. 2; and 35½c for No. 3. Oats were very dull at 23c for good. Barley very dull at 55@60. Rye quiet. Highwines were dull and heavy at 18½c. Provisions were dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Ashes—Steady; Pearls dull at $5.50@5.62½; Pots dull at $5.50@5.62½.

Beeswax—Dull and heavy at 25@26c.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts, 10,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; State and Western heavy and 10@15c lower; Canadian heavy and 10@15c lower; Southern heavy and 10@15c lower. Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; heavy and 1c lower. Corn—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; heavy and 1c lower. Oats—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; heavy and 1c lower. Barley—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; heavy and 1c lower. Rye—Receipts, 10,000 bu; sales, 10,000 bu; heavy and 1c lower.

Provisions—Pork—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; heavy and 1c lower. Beef—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; heavy and 1c lower. Lard—Receipts, 1,000 lbs; sales, 1,000 lbs; heavy and 1c lower. Butter—Receipts, 1,000 lbs; sales, 1,000 lbs; heavy and 1c lower. Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 lbs; sales, 1,000 lbs; heavy and 1c lower.

Groceries—Coffee—Receipts, 1,000 bags; sales, 1,000 bags; heavy and 1c lower. Sugar—Receipts, 1,000 hhds; sales, 1,000 hhds; heavy and 1c lower. Molasses—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; heavy and 1c lower. Rice—Receipts, 1,000 bags; sales, 1,000 bags; heavy and 1c lower.

Tobacco—Receipts, 1,000 hhds; sales, 1,000 hhds; heavy and 1c lower.

Wool—Receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; heavy and 1c lower.

Whiskey—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; sales, 1,000 bbls; heavy and 1c lower.

Freights—To Liverpool, per steam, 1d; per sail, 1d.

Exchange—On London, 60 days, 109½@110; sight, 110½@111.

Gold—Premium, 1@1¼ per cent.

Silver—Premium, 1@1¼ per cent.

Stocks—Active and heavy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Flour—Dull and heavy at $5.50@5.60 for Spring Extras, and $5.75@6.00 for Winter Extras. Wheat—Dull and heavy at 90c for No. 1 Spring, and 85c for No. 2 Spring. Corn—Dull and heavy at 37c for No. 1, 36½c for No. 2, and 35½c for No. 3. Oats—Dull and heavy at 23c for good. Barley—Very dull at 55@60. Rye—Quiet. Highwines—Dull and heavy at 18½c. Provisions—Dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bu; Corn, 30,000 bu; Oats, 1,000 bu; Barley, 1,000 bu; Rye, 1,000 bu; Highwines, 1,000 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bu; Corn, 1,000 bu; Oats, 1,000 bu; Barley, 1,000 bu; Rye, 1,000 bu; Highwines, 1,000 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

ARRIVED.

Propeller Phoenix, Ogden, Detroit, 15 hours, to Throop & Bro.

Propeller Empire State, Hall, Detroit, 15 hours, to Throop & Bro.

Propeller Forest City